PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,676—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES.]

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SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5784	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	—	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,780	O. Canepa.	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite.	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares. pplication.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON Naples or
Through tickets to New York in connect 1st Class, Rs.
Genoa with the Company's weekly serv onaries, Pass-
800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for via Genoa and
engers for Europe have the option of break their jour-
returning via Venice or vice versa an
ney at any port en route. BOMBAY to HONG-
S. S. BISAGNO, 6,000 Tons, fo fth October, 1902.
KONG, calling at Singapore, on CROCCO, Agent,

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY the 2nd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomeran, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct, 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	18th Dec. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
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Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
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Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	6	0
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Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

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Non Plus Ultra ,,	50,	,,	8	0
Isabelas ,,	50,	,,	7	0

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Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100		6	0
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Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2ND; and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD; at 9-30 P.M.

MATINEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, at 5-30 P.M.

(Children half price to Matinee, only to reserved seats).

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NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1902, are available FOR SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE, Rupees 2, per Copy.

A. BRERETON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D. Rys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1902, for works in STORMWATER DRAINS in Queen's Road, and Delisle Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the estimated contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the contract, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1902, for works in AVOIDING SIDE DRAINS on Malabar Hill.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

NOTICE TO HEADS OF OFFICES.

IF sufficiently supported, the *Bombay Gazette* propose to bring out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

Sample page enclosed with to-day's issue.

MESSRS. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

THE SEVENTH PRIZE-DRAWING at Messrs. Ardeser's took place at 178, Dharamtolla Street, on Saturday last, at 6 P. M., when, as usual, a large crowd of interested spectators were present. The Drawing was conducted on the same rigid principles as the previous drawings, the tickets being sealed and locked on the previous evening and the key given in charge of one of the Committee. The result of the drawing is as follows: First prize, Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 4383 held by Shamrao Balkrishna, of Sukurwar Peith Road, Poona; the second prize of Rs. 500 fell to ticket No. 2831 held by F. S. de Silva, of Gaiwadi, Thakordwar, Bombay; the remaining 521 prizes fell to holders of tickets all over the country.

SOLID LEATHER KIT BAGS.—We are giving Special value in Kit Bags; they are made on extra strong English Frames, are hand sewn and Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout. No cardboard is allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Ten per cent., per annum, and will be payable on and after the 27th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the UNDERSIGNED on privilege leave, with effect from the 29th September 1902, Mr. C. A. R. CROMMELIN has been APPOINTED to officiate as AGENT of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER,
Colonel, R. E.
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,

i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..............................	Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income......................	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3 16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,113	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

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A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahor
Amrits
Kurrach
Steamer ing

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
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Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank re ives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter per ds, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on applicat n.

CURRENT DEP SIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Custom , and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum n daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, t no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued do not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE pa ble in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, nd Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the ad Office and Branches of the Bank and on the pri pal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Moolton City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay 9th September 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	8,910 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed........................	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

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" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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" 6 Months......................4½	"
" 8 Months...... 4	"

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For further information apply to—

D. KING.
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AU ORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUB IBED CAPITAL......	£1,125,000
PAID U CAPITAL....................	£562,5000
RESERV SHAREH IABILITY OF DERS	£562,500

EAD OFFICE:
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LOND BANKERS
The Ba England.
The London J Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AN GENCIES:

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JOHN K. MOIR,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, [illegible] Messrs BENNETT and Co. will [illegible] the Chowk, Moolji Jetha Market, [illegible] Presidency Mills Co. Ld., and on account [illegible] Hoosein [illegible] and Co:—

[illegible] bales each 108 pairs Chudder [illegible] 4 yds.
[illegible] do. 40 pieces Long Cloth [illegible] by 4 yds.
[illegible] do. 100 pairs Chudder [illegible] by 4 yds.
[illegible] do. 160 pieces Long Cloth [illegible] by 4 yds.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at [illegible], Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sea View Terrace, 2nd Floor, Colaba, near the Railway Station, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, of the latest design, [illegible] large dinning table for 12 persons, large sideboard with mirror, glass door almyrah, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases and ornaments, inlaid drawing room sofas and chairs, Hinks' and Duplex Lamps, American stove, babagary sewing machine, Brussels carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, cooking pots, fowls, &c., &c.

The property of J. W. [illegible], Esquire.
The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND BELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction [illegible] following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years:—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	316·44
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	307·67
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	296·68
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	357·28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	446·54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	543·97
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	392·97
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	412·04
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	430·74
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

Sale to commence at [illegible] on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at [illegible] on each subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan of sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned on and after October 1st next.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Druggist's Sundries, Quaker Oats, &c., advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 S. B. B. L. ·577 Express rifle under lever action by Watson and Hancock High Holborn Street, London.
1 Remington rifle, 410 bore.
1 Praclin revolver, 1 pocket revolver and 1 air gun,
1 soda water machine with jars.

The property of E GREENWOOD, Esq., consisting of glassware, crockery, table lamps, book and hat stands, cupboards, tables, arm and cane chairs, easy chairs, screens, whatnot, carpet etc.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. S. Lynn—
1 pair gold bracelets.

AT 2 P. M.

A few lady's and gent's bicycles,
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built circular brougham.
1 second hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Moreland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., 8 stops organ, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, etc. the property of G. H. COOPER, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BENTWOOD FURNITURE, GILT BALL CLOCK, MAJOLICAWARE, PORCELAINWARE, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, in the premises lately vacated by the B. I. S. N. Co., the following:—

New bentwood furniture, by Jacob Joseph Kohn, plain and gilt, such as light, arm, rocking and revolving chairs sofas, drawing room bentwood suit lined tapestry, large size musical box with 3 spare rollers playing Hindustani tunes, gilt ball clock under glass dome, pier tables with pier glasses, large assortment of rich Japanese porcelain and magolica-ware, platedware, etc.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LANOWLI KNOWN AS THE LANOWLI HOTEL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Khan Bahadur Manockjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 28 goonthas or thereabouts of which about 1 acre and 30 goonthas is leasehold bearing old survey Nos. 105 and 107 and forming part of new survey No. 290 situate at Lanowli on the Sakar Pathar Road, together with the messuages or blocks of Buildings, standing thereon and known as Lanowli Hotel.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1902.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,257½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,015
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	45
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£10 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£81
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 80	530
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	210
Bhownuggur City Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	65
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190xd
Broach City Press Co., Co.	650	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs12	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	2310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs14	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	50
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	750
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs50	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	640
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 24	177 1-2
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	400xd
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	470
Munmar M.	1,060	250	all	dvd Rs20	210
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs40	550
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs10	156 1-4
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	414
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	70	1600
Sind	400	450	750	170	300
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	16	140
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,035

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	160
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	10
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7½	280
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs30	430xd
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs. 75	1,560
China Mills Co. Ld.	1800	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	375
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	460
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	260
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	180
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	435
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Hingunghat Mills	1700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	945
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	75
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	325
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	400
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	25
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	90
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	300
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	275
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	630xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	425
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	110
Lord Reay Manufacturing	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500xd
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,770
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	95,70
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,080	250	250	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	685
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvdRs60	1,630xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Southern India	,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	7½	160
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	75
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 5	665
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	Nil	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Cohinoor	2,800	500	500	20	302½

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs12½	238
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	85
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	145x-d
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 450	6,525
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 112½	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	760xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	140
Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	c p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	59	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	268
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	117
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	124
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	157
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs16	450
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs12	615
Thacker and Co.	1,700	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1¼	26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvdRs 12	570
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	28,000	500	...	dvdRs 10	430

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Bombay mails of 13th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £93 1-4 = plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes .... £100 = —1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .... £106 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities .... £65 11-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London .... 23 3-4 = plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 23 11-16 = plus 1-16
Do. New York .... 51 1-4 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·18 1-2 = —1-2
Berlin Cheques on London .... 20·46 1-4 = unchanged
Exchange on New York .... 4·85 1-2 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
Short London Bills 3 1-8 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-2 " = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-2 " = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 7-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 5-8 " = plus 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 5-4 " = plus 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £100,000 for Egypt.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4d. 29-32 —3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·43	4·39	4·37	4·36	4·36
—2	—2	—2	—2	—1

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·35	4·35	4·35	4·35
—2	—1	—1	—1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 50,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 21,000 "
" Continent .... 7,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9
Futures, month of Dec. .... 8·72 plus 9
Do. do. March .... 8·52 plus 8
Coffee .... 5 1-4 —1-16

In New Orleans—
Spot 8 7-16
Futures month of Dec. .... 8·35 plus 7
Do. March .... 8·44 plus 8
Closing tone steady.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 2,71,000
" Exports to Great Britain 65,000
" to Continent 74,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 4,10,000
" " at Interior Ports 1,80,000

Bales.
Total week's sales 46,000
" Sold on spec. .... Nil.
" Sold for exportation 4 000
" Amount forwarded to consumers 56,000
" Actual exports 7,000
" Week's imports 27,000
" Stock 276,000
Surats week's sales 200
" Amount forwarded to consumer 300
" Week's Imports .... Nil
" Stock 5,000
Afloat American 90,000
" Indian 3,000

Red Karachi Wheat 28. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat 38 1-2. Apr.-May. Sellers, Tone dull.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 37. Apr.-May. Sellers. Ton dull.
Rapeseed Brown 36 Apr.-May. Sellers. Tone dully.
Linseed 46 Apr.-May. Sellers. Tone steady.
Para Rubber 3s, 2d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £170,000
Gold do. £20,000
Gold to Calcutta £30,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 26th September 1902:—

Cotton	1,852 bales.
Wheat	915 cwts.
Linseed	1,737 "
Rapeseed	nil
Gingellyseed	142 "
Poppyseed	618 "
Groundnuts	15 "
Castorseed	4,448 "
Rice	431 "
Myrabollams	303 "
Cottonseed	6,876 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Egypt" from London.
Silver Bullion .... Rs. 20,33,658
Gold Bullion .... " 1,61,230
Gold Coin .... " 2,17,500

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand 1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... 1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do ... 1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 127 1 2
Shanghai 30 " " 170 1-2
Japan 30 " " 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·10
1st Settlement ... ... 98·10
2nd do ... ... 98·9

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 9 9
Forward April-May ... 8 1
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 5 13
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 4
do. Forward }
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 6 6
do. Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } 8 7
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } ... ... 24 to 24 4
Forward }
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany 42

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone .... Firm
Estimated sales 4,000
Total imports 3,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·46	4·42	4·40	4·39

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June
4·39	4·38	4·38	4·38	4·38

COTTON.—There has been a steadier tone in this market to-day, with slightly more enquiry from exporters for new crops. Prices remain unchanged. There is the usual retail business passing with the mills in spot cotton.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEP. 26

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes 100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 11-16
Bar Silver 23 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd September 1902, as compared with the statement of 16th September 1902:—

	September 16. Rs.	A.	P.	September 23. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,61,894	3	6	1,77,69,278	3	0
Other Deposits, &c.	7,93,12,005	11	2	8,20,13,618	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,42,187	13	6	10,67,551	2	3
Sundries	14,03,543	3	3	15,08,776	8	10
Rs.	13,46,79,933	15	5	13,37,59,224	12	11
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	1,51,90,712	0	0	1,52,04,289	0	0
Other authorised Investment	67,83,185	0	0	67,35,685	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,17,36,416	3	9	2,21,39,079	6	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,53,83,488	5	0	1,59,43,402	11	1
Bills discounted, &c.	2,10,06,505	7	11	2,17,58,326	0	8
Balances with other Banks.	20,88,910	14	3	21,89,140	2	0
Bullion	20,023	11	4	15,485	4	10
Dead Stock	16,13,858	7	0	16,16,399	6	2
Stamps	11,879	7	6	11,509	6	3
Sundries	8,10,879	14	8	7,77,166	11	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,02,11,888	10	7	2,04,23,604	3	1
Do. at Branches	2,98,37,238	13	7	2,68,95,127	9	2
Rs.	13,46,79,930	15	5	13,37,59,221	12	11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—September 22, at Delhi, the wife of the Rev A A Blair, S P G, Banda, of a son.

PATERSON—September 23, at Darjeeling, the wife of Herbert J Paterson, of a son.

SOMERSET—September 21, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Major C W Somerset, D A A G, Assam District, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SKINNER—PALMER—September 11, at the Church of St Mary of Bethany, Quetta, by the Rev C A Gilmore, Senior Chaplain, assisted by the Rev G W Tomkins and the Rev A K Ball Cuthbert William Skinner, M W S, eldest son of the Rev F W Skinner, of Tibenham, Norfolk, to Jeanie (Battie), eldest daughter of R C Palmer, Esq, Quetta.

DEATHS.

DICK—September 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, Samuel Vincent, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, aged 41 years. Deeply regretted.

JENNINGS—September 21, at Saint Ann's, Ootacamund, Major-General Charles James Jennings, (retired), aged 69.

OLIVER—September 12, at Amarapura Shore, of malaria fever, Clarissa, the beloved wife of F C Oliver, Burma Railways, and eldest daughter of the late John Grand of Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 9-34m., 9-57a. Low water, 3-6m., 3-47a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, adjourned sitting, 11 a. m.
Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Parsee Bazar Street 3 p. m.
St. Mary's Sports, Mazagon, 4 p. m.
Lecture by the Rev. D. Mackichan, John Connon School's 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra S. S. "Secunder" will be closed at General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Tuesday the 30 Inst.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury should attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 11 o'clock a. m., and not this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture under the auspices of the Teachers' Association will be delivered at the John Connon High School at 5-30 p. m. to day by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan on "Influences that Tend to Lower our Educational Ideals" The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty will preside.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF BUFFALO MEAT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Khodabux Abdul Rehman, a Mahomedan, was charged at the Instance of market Inspector Kazi Abdul, with importing lbs. 200 of buffalo meat from Coorla to Bombay, on the 13th instant, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100.—Husseinbux, a Mahomedan, was charged before the same Magistrate with a similar offence and was fined Rs. 10.

FATAL FALL.—Mr P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at New Nagpada, regarding the death of Koolsumbee, a Mahomedan girl, aged three years, resided with her parents on the second floor of a house in that locality. About noon on Saturday the deceased was playing with her elder sister, Mariambee, on the upper floor, when she accidentally fell out of a window which had three bars missing, on to the road below. Her skull was fractured and she died a few minutes after the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMIR'S DEATH.—Saturday having been the anniversary of the death of the Amir of Cabul, Abdur Rahman Khan, ceremonies in connection with the deceased were performed that evening at Moozaferabad, Grant Road. In accordance with instructions received from Cabul by the Amir's Bombay agent, Mr. Azim Khan, a large gathering of Mahomedan gentlemen was held at 9 o'clock that evening at Moozaferabad. A high platform had been erected for the accommodation of the moulvies who took part in the Maolood Shariff ceremonies, in the performance of which fruits and flowers were used in abundance. The compound and the premises were brilliantly illuminated. Presents of shawls were made to some of those present in the name of the late Amir; and light refreshments were supplied to all before the proceedings terminated.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Amir Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, against whom there was a record of eight previous convictions, was charged by sub-inspector Allix with stealing a padlock valued at Rs. 2, from a liquor shop belonging to one Rustomjee Fakerjee, at Kamatipoora. It appears that on Wednesday night the accused went to the complainant's shop and removed the padlock which was attached to the out-door of the shop. He was just leaving the shop, when he was seen by a Hindu who raised an alarm. The accused ran away but was pursued and arrested at a short distance by the Police, with two padlocks in his possession, one of which was identified by the complainant as his property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the previous convictions, which included one for one year, one for eighteen months and one for two years. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty five stripes in the jail.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Appa Sun oo, a labourer, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased, it appears, while attemping to cross the line through the wicket about four hundred yards away from the Coorla Station of the G. I. P. Railway on Friday last, was knocked down by the engine of No. 87 down passenger train, and thrown outside the outer rail of the down line. His jaws were smashed, and some of his ribs and collar bone fractured. He was picked up unconscious and brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died early on Saturday morning. The drivers of the engine Mr. D. F. Pereira, in course of his evidence said he noticed the deceased with several other men standing just inside the wicket in the railway fence and while about fifty yard away from him he whistled out. The deceased did not appear to have taken any notice of the warning and started crossing the line looking in front of him and not towards the approaching train. The driver applied the vacuum brake and shut off steam, but could not pull up in time to avert the accident. The deceased was struck by the left upper beam and knocked down. When picked up he was smelling strongly of liquor. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BENGAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS.

CLAIM UPON AN AWARD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court on Saturday, disposed of a suit brought by Mr. Reginald Murry of Calcutta, official Liquidator, of the Bengal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, through Mr. F. D. Stranack, against Messrs. Dobson, Barlow, Limited, of Baltan, through their constituted attorneys Mr. Clarence St Paul and Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Dadina in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 22,243-10-6, being the amount of an award given in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that certain matters connected with the supply of fitting up of machinery for the plaintiff's mills near Calcutta were in dispute. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy, and the arbitrators appointed Mr. John Knowles as umpire for matters in which the arbitrators could not agree. In June 1900, the arbitrators made their award and the umpire published his umpirage in October 1900 in respect of matters referred to him by the arbitrators. By the award the plaintiff was awarded sums amounting to Rs. 22,243-10-6 with interest thereon fixed by the arbitrators and the umpire, but the defendants had not paid the amount or any part thereof.

The defendants said that, after giving credit to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 22,243-10-6 under the award of the arbitrators and umpire, a sum of Rs. 27,756-5-6 was still due to them by the plaintiff, which amount they counter-claimed together with interest on a sum of Rs. 50,000 at 9 per cent. from the 21st August 1896 up to payment.

His lordship, after hearing arguments of counsel, passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs, dismissing the counter-claim with costs.

H. M. S. Pomone, Commander H. Jones, R. N. sailed for Trincomali yesterday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided on Saturday at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

In the case in which Bhaichand Naran and four other persons stand charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, Mr. Branson, for the accused Vurjivandas "alias" Kalidas Bhaidas, applied for an adjournment for a fortnight. He said his client was discharged by the magistrate, but on an application made by Government, the High Court had, on Thursday, set aside the order and directed his committal to the Sessions. Counsel said his client had not got copies of the exhibits and was not in a position to defend himself if the case were proceeded with on Monday as had been arranged. He added that as the other accused were on bail, their case was not likely to be prejudiced by an adjournment.

His Lordship said he had gone through the case, which was not at all a complicated one. There were good many exhibits which could well have been spared. It appeared to him that if Mr. Branson's client had wished it he had ample opportunity to obtain them during the last fortnight.

Mr. Branson said his client had no reason to anticipate that the decision of the Divisional Bench would go against him.

His Lordship remarked that the trial was not of a kind that could be postponed from time to time.

Mr. Branson said his client was not responsible for it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared for the Crown, agreed with what had fallen from his Lordship, and said the exhibits were long available to the defence. The Clerk of the Crown would have supplied them an application.

Mr. Branson said in any case his client would require time to instruct a solicitor. At least a week's postponement should be granted.

His Lordship remarked that five or six hours' perusal was sufficient to master the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the prosecution would have no objection if the case were postponed for a day or two.

The case was eventually adjourned to Wednesday.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Jetha Nursey, a Hindu, was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Rehmatbai by biting off her nose on the 28th August. Mr. Vicaji who was instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground of the complainant's absence. He said the woman had gone to some place in the Thana District, and although a summons had been sent, nothing was heard from her. She was an important witness, and the prosecution was unable to go on with the case in her absence.

His Lordship adjourned the case till after the Will Forgery case.

THE WEATHER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Sunday:—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Assam but is in considerable to large defect in that area. Changes of pressure at coast stations round the Bay have been small. Pressure shows a tendency to fall in Burma and of the Bengal coast and winds are still easterly at Diamond Island showing that the weather continues disturbed in south-east of the Bay. Practically no rain has fallen except in Burma, Assam and Bengal, where showers have been received, the most important of which are 1 1-2 inches at Diamond Island and Dibrugarh, and one inch at Mergui Silchar and Cherrapunji. Weather is unsettled in Assam, where more rain may be expected.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered	64	62	68	64	68	99	70	10
Sunday, 28th, Sept	00	00	00	00	00	12	00	3
Total	64	62	68	64	69	11	70	13
Total fall to Sept. 28th 1901.	90	16	84	05	87	48	74	93
Total fall to Sept. 28th 1900.	71	82	72	04	71	78	68	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the United Provinces and at Saugor, Jabalpur and Nagpur and has changed only slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are from N. E. to E. at Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin and Secunderabad from E. S. E. to S. E. at Lahore, Bombay, Goa and Mangalore and S. W. to N. elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light generally, but fresh at Jamnagar, Karachi and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in defect of normal at Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Neemuch, and the minimum 5° to 7° at Jaipur, Bhavnagar Para, Indore, Saugor and Raipur. The temperature ranged from 105° at Jacobabad to 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear at all places except Delhi, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Karwar. Humidity shows a great decrease at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Neemuch, Amraoti, Poona, Bellary and Trichinopoly and a large increase at Jacobabad, Jaipur and Deesa.

Rain.—Light showers fell at Madras and moderate rain at Trichinopoly.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country. Local rain is possible in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th September, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·822
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of wind.*	N, NE, E, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	132
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	27·08
" year	70·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Sept.	0·60

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube Practice a Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 2nd October 1902 at 8-45 p.m.

2. The following extract from Resolutions are published for information.

* * *

Bombay Castle.
Genl Deptt No. 5807 17th September 1902
" " " 5108 18th September 1902

"Bombay Volunteer Artillery
Captain Charles Cary Kernick is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st September 1902"
"Bombay Volunteer Artillery
Lieutenant John Wicks Molyneux Hawes to be Captain with effect from the 1st September 1902, vice Kernick transferred to the Supernumerary List."

3. The following extract from Resolution is published for information.

* * *

Genl Deptt No. 5228 Bombay Castle 23rd Sept. 1902.
Volunteer Corps.
Second Lieutenant Henry Begg McKerrow, is transferred from the Karachi Artillery Volunteers to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery from the 1st September 1902, with a rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

4. The following extract from District orders by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks K C M G, D S O Commanding Bombay District is published for information.

Bombay, 25th September 1902.

No. 367—Volunteers—Leave (131-10) Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—Leave of absence for twelve months out of India, has been granted to Lieutenant John Wicks Molyneux Hawes, from the 4th October 1902.

* * *

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September.

1. Competition for "The Symons Individual Tent-pegging Challenge Cup" will take place on the Marine Lines to-day, Monday, 29th instant, at 7 a.m.

2. The Riding School will be open for all Members every morning commencing to-morrow Tuesday next the 30th instant at 7 a.m. punctually. Recruits specially ordered to attend.

3. All Recruits are requested to provide themselves as early as possible with Khaki uniforms and Brown Puttie Gaiters.

4. Mr. William Phillip Goodlet Taggart having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to B Troop.

By Order,
HUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I N S Co's Steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Colaba, 1107 tons, Captain J Graham, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, 3467 tons, Captain C J Osborne, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and Mr John Daledadaki, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 142 cases opium, 141 horses and the following passengers:—Lieut D F Vines, R I M, five natives and 193 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 25th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Creagh, Mr Saldanha, Lieut Broughton, Lieut Fryer, Mr Muller, Mr Zuluggan, 72 non-commissioned officers and men, two women, and five children, and 62 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	.....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats	......	.....
R I M S Clive	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	Indian Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp	Criuser.

IN THE STREAM.

Tenasserim .... Receiving ulk

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Narayendas
Rajpootana	1312	Radcliffe			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham	Rangoon		M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Leftwich			T M & Co
Assyria	969	Tronson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Aberlour	2747	Murray			R B & Co
Onipenta	3420	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Sharpe			M M & Co
Bullmouth	3606	Stratton			W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Gilchrist			B & P S N Co
Mazagon	3279	Phillips			P & O Co
Obra	3196	Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
Khandala	1318	Kirkham			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
P	Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	30-9	H S Sidick
Q	Sultan	1781	Abrens	Zanzibar	29-9	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	Karachi	27-9	Shpr'd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahmed	Bhownagar	27-9	Do
Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Mangalore	29-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3248	Osborne	L'pool	27-9	W & A G & Co
7	Putiala	1998	Phillips	Zanzibar	1-10	M M & Co
8	Imperator	2319	Illevich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
9	Glenturret	3025	Webster	London	30 9	W & A G & Co
10&11	Egypt	4178	Chellew	London	3-10	P & O Co
12&13	Massilia	2744	Cockman	China	3-10	P & O Co
16	Palitana	1933	LeMarchand	Zanzibar	6-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	30-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Khandalla s	Kirkham	Busreh, Sept 15
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Sept 25
	Afghanistan s	Hudson	Cardiff, Aug 22
28	Henzada s	Abbott	Calcutta, Aug 24
	Birdoswald s	Craig	Cardiff, Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden
	Colaba s	Graham	Rangoon, &c
	Onipenta s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, &c
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
28	H M S Pomone	Jones	Trincomali

THE following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Smaledale, for London, Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Arrived from
15	Mascotta	Calcutta
21	Goorkha	
21	Clan Forbes	
24	Waroonga	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 24—Strs Dunolly, Itola, Ujina and Florida, and barque John Davie.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEP. 26

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Persia arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s s Itria left this morning

NAPLES, SEPT 26

The B. I. S. N Co's s s Reiva left this morning

ADEN, SEPT 26.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora left to-day

COLOMBO, SEPT 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glenturret s—25 bales wool, D Nagjee; 88 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 45 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 32 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glenturret s—16 cases furniture, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 cwts tallow, N M Raise

Egypt s—420 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 144 cwt condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 300 cwt turmeric, L Nathoo.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Company.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—80 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Massilia s—100 tons old iron, Volkart Brothers.

THE date fixed for the Royal Eng. officers' dinner to Lord Kitchener, at Chatham, is Oct. 4. In response to the request of the Mayor and Corporation, Lord Kitchener has expressed his willingness to travel by an earlier train than was originally proposed, in order that he may receive the honorary freedom of the borough, and in his communication refers to the pleasant memories he retains of Chatham at an early period of his military career.

A BENGALI correspondent writes:—"In the early days of English Education in Bengal the educated Bengalis manifested a deep aversion to the Hindu god Krishna and his life. In those days they fully adopted the Christian Missionary's view of Krishna. But the last half-century has brought about a complete reaction. Some of the best intellects in Bengal are now upholders of Krishna-worship, although most of them regard him not as a god but as a great religious teacher. Many sincerely believe that the Bhaguvat Gita, which is attributed to Krishna, is the basis of the teachings of Jesus Christ, the source from which Christ derived his inspiration. Shri-Krishna is stoutly set up as a teacher and rival of Christ, and the Christian Missionary in Bengal now-a-days has to make himself sufficiently well-versed in Shri-Krishna literature, old and recent, in order to combat the arguments of the Bengali graduate."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE OLDEST
THE LARGEST
THE BEST.

DON'T LET
THE COLD WEATHER
CATCH YOU UNAWARES.

Order your BLANKETS and
WARM CLOTHING NOW
FROM
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated
"LALIMLI"
SERGES, FLANNELS,
TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROADCLOTHS, WORSTED COATINGS, &c., &c.

All guaranteed made of PURE WOOL genuine and unadulterated.

SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES TO
THE ONLY ADDRESS—
CAWNPORE,
FOR
Anything made of Wool.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & C LD.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DELHI CORONATION
DARBAR CAMP.
CAMP FURNITURE.
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

Are you going to the Durbar?
Your outfit will be
INCOMPLETE without a
KODAK, or
HAND CAMERA.
ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK OF
FILMS, PAPERS, PLATES,
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1902.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boer nation according to a recent writer, will be the most malleable and conformable of units in the Imperial scheme. And when we look for the explanation we find it is because there is not, nor ever has been, a Boer nation. It is a tribe, with the mission and fate of all tribes to be absorbed and regulated and lined up in the ranks of civilisation in spite of itself. "L." a contributor to the September number of "Blackwood" has a weird sketch of the Boer character. Thirty years hence, he thinks, the Boers will scarcely understand why their fathers leapt to arms in defence of nothing; fifty years hence and it will be a tale. The Boers, so far from becoming a nation under Mr. Kruger's regime, were ceasing even to be a tribe. And in thirty years, we are told, they would probably have become British subjects automatically, had not the misconduct of their olla podrida of a Government made war inevitable and forced a natural process to develop in a tenth of its proper time. As likely as not the Boer country would have become German had we not taken it over. The Kaiser is an adroit diplomatist, and his treatment of Mr. Kruger between the raid and the war was but a preliminary to swallowing him. The Boers have escaped from a much worse fate than would have befallen them if we had not taken them over. This the misguided wire-pullers who are still on mischief bent would do well to remember. How much trouble would it not save the average Boer if the leaders would but follow the advice of Botha and Cronje. Our hope for the future of the Boers, as the writer, to whose views we call attention, remarks, must rather lie in youthfulness of the Boer nation, or tribe, than in the characteristics of its present individual members. Contrary to the views so widely expressed by others, the writer holds that the present individual members are irreconcilable. They live in the past, and the past holds nothing for them but anger and distrust. We who have conquered, says he, may comfortably forget the past, because in conquering we have won the future. But to the beaten Boer there is no future worth winning—how can there be to a man for whom the future can hold nothing but the antithesis of his ideals? "You will become great and famous," says his new found British brother. The Boer is silent, because during all his years he has prayed for obscurity. And what is progress, we are asked, to a man whose earnest wish was to stand still, or riches to one who dreads and despises them, or imperial citizenship to an anchorite whose share even in the primitive government of his republic was oppressive to him? There is much that is inconsistent, even contradictory, in what the writer says. But this much we may take for granted, that though a suspicious child, young Boerdom is docile, and may become trustful some day if we are prudent in our dealings with him.

Hope is for the future. It is upon the rising generation that we must depend to seal the bonds of union, and to help us to turn to best account the resources of the country we have won. "The new South Africa: its value and development" is a subject now to which undivided attention must be paid by those who are responsible for that future. Mr. W. Bleloch, whose work with that title is considered next in importance to Mr Fitzpatrick's "Transvaal from Within," has just revised it and brought it up to date. And from it may be gathered a remarkably accurate idea of the country and the prospects of our turning it to better account than the Boers who must now work with us. Even in the last year of the war, substantial progress was made in laying the foundations of the future greatness of the new colonies, wherever it was possible. Lord Milner encouraged the resumption of industry by organising new Government departments charged with the development of the natural resources of the country. He pushed on the repatriation of the expelled Uitlanders, and at the same time gave attention to the interests of surrendered burghers, establishing schools, workshops, and agricultural farms, and while thus looking to the present and future advancement of the newly forming people, he also made provision for their future government. And in doing this, Lord Milner has provided that the people shall work to their own advantage. During the time that crown colony administration prevails, committees and commissions have been appointed composed of men from among the people in such a way as to secure for them government representation, if not representative government, in all that is done for them. For Johannesburg and Pretoria he appointed town councils, charging them with municipal control and the levying of local taxation. The chief difficulty is found in getting men to undertake the work involved. Under the old government the opportunity was lacking, and the desire for public life, Mr. Bleloch, like "Blackwood's" contributor, shows to be practically non-existent. But efforts are being made to teach the people that by undertaking such duties they are really working for their own advancement. If this be persisted in, the Boer will forget his old desire for obscurity, and his share in the government of his country will soon cease to be oppressive to him.

In a speech to the citizens of Johannesburg last January, Lord Milner urged it as their duty to bear a hand for the general good, and to work for the future of the city, at the same time expressing his confidence in the capacity of the country with its extraordinary mineral wealth, its fruitful soil, and its healthy climate, to nurture and sustain a great population. The main object of Mr. Bleloch's work was to supply illustrations of what Lord Milner meant, and he shows the resources to be even greater than was supposed when the forecasts were so high as to challenge unbelief. Already the Rand mining industry is making rapid advance to the position it had attained prior to the war, and it is anticipated that within four or five years it will be turning out gold to the value of fifty or sixty millions per annum. Great and well equipped engineering works have been called into being, and independently of the larger and more important uses of iron and steel in connection with the mining industry, there are many requirements of the country which could be supplied immediately from the Transvaal iron ores, and which offer large profits to any one taking up their manufacture. Coal is abundant in the Transvaal, and that of good quality is estimated at 60,000 millions of tons. The districts where the coalfields are best developed geologically, and where the best qualities of coal are found, are Middleburg and Ermelo. In these districts the percentage of good coal to the whole bulk is higher than in the other districts. A considerable quantity has already been sent to Delagoa Bay for navigation purposes, and, owing to its high heat-raising power and its low percentage of ash and sulphur, it has found a good market among the shippers. Coal for a market of this kind must of course be picked and dressed. Hitherto, too little attention has been paid to this work, and only a few of the collieries have the necessary machinery; but as the export coal trade develops, this state of affairs will be altered, and navigation coal from the Transvaal may be expected to take a high place among South African coals in the market. The rapid development of the Natal coal industry during the last few months indicates what can be done. Coke can also be profitably manufactured, and after Mr. Bleloch's account of the possibilities of the country, the only wonder is that the Boers ever gave us the opportunity of taking it over, which they might have avoided by asking us to develop it for them, years ago.

PHALTAN STATE. THE State of Phaltan in this Presidency is one of those which are not too large for the Chief to directly exercise control of all affairs. It has an area of 397 square miles, has a population of 45,741, and its chief town numbers 8,943 inhabitants. It is under the eye of the Political Agent at Satara, and judging from the administration report signed by the Chief Madhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, the State may claim to be very well governed. Unlike certain of the other native States of Bombay, though its finances have been affected by several years of scanty harvests, its affairs have been managed without incurring any heavy incubus of debt. During the year ended in June there were Rs. 2,80,000 of revenue due for the past and previous years, but only Rs. 1,20,000 could be collected. The Chief declares that it was difficult to make both ends meet and as the year opened with a minimum balance a short time loan of Rs. 25,000 had to be raised at the beginning of the year. This amount was, however, repaid before the financial year closed, and the Chief is able to announce that the State continues free of debt. This has only been affected by a careful adjustment of the finances. The Bombay Government permitted the payment of the annual tribute of Rs. 9,600 to be postponed for two years in consequence of famine, but one instalment of the arrears was paid during the year just closed, and the other will be paid in the current year. The other features of the administration of the State show careful management. The digging of wells at State expense had to be postponed, but wells which had been already sunk by the State were deepened. As its limited resources prevent the administration doing much in the way of irrigation on its own account, there is much satisfaction that the proposed Nira right bank canal will pass through Phaltan territory. This canal, it is estimated, will irrigate about 60,000 acres within the area of the State. During the year Rs. 11,222 were spent on public works from State funds and Rs. 8,091 from local funds, the amount in both instances showing an increase over the previous twelve months. These works have included the completion of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library and a scheme to improve the water supply of the town of Phaltan. In reference to the various heads of income, it is noted as an effect of famine that there has been a large decrease in the registration of documents of various kinds, but especially of mortgages. It is considered that the continued existence of bad and indifferent seasons has emptied the purses of the money lenders and driven the ryots to places where there were better prospects of crops and employment. In sanitary matters the State appears to be well administered, and the fact that with plague raging in surrounding districts whence numbers of immigrants entered Phaltan, the State was kept free of the pestilence, speaks well for the vigilance and precautions observed.

THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. A WRITER in the current number of the "Empire Review," contributes an admirable article on the teaching of history and geography in which he deals exhaustively with the defects of the system at present in vogue, and points out that every branch of school training should be completed by a compendious historic survey of that branch. The literature of any country reflects the racial or national thought and civilisation, and as the literature throws light on the men and the manners, so the history of a people in its turn illumines their literature. Those, says the writer, who in these harried times have had no leisure to tread the painful road leading to the original sources, may well condescend to a compromise in no way derogatory, but on the contrary quite in keeping with the tenor of life as we have to live it in the twentieth century. One of the most satisfactory results of the study of history properly directed and pursued, is the formation of a dispassionate attitude, a calm and judicial frame of mind, which, habitually applied to the consideration of abstract questions, becomes habitual also in the consideration of the practical affairs of our daily life. More flattering at the same time is it to our imperial pride, which should stand high to-day, aims to trace the gradual development and growth of the nation and, by comparison with the fortunes of others, to mark the degrees of advancement, the signs of progress, the symptoms of decay. The lecturer who takes both history and geography, will be able frequently to combine advantageously the treatment of the two subjects as regards the nation and its several parts. Particular attention should be directed to the statistical and the ethnographical departments of geography. It is far more useful on entering a distant land, to be well acquainted with its political institutions, its economic development, and the racial habits of the people, than to know to a yard the respective heights of the mountains and the names of the most important capes.

THE numbers on famine relief during the past week have fallen to 223,825 in British territory, and to 60,126 in Native States, a total drop of 19,240.

ADVICES from the Frontier state that Amir Habibulla, like his father, is very keen on checking the spread of intoxicants in Afghanistan. He has lately issued a stringent order against the use of hemp.

THE new Governor of French India will, it is expected, be Monsieur Le Maire, Governor of the French Congo; but no official intimation of the appointment has yet been received.

AT present there are four European Buddhist priests in Burma. One is in Mandalay, one in Rangoon, and two in Moulmein, in which places they have kept the Buddhist Lent.

THE Bishop of Lahore has been granted six weeks' leave and the Venerable H. W. Griffith, Archdeacon of Lahore, will act as Bishop's Commissary.

IT has now been decided that Mr. McCracken will officiate as head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department in place of Mr. Colvin, who is officiating as Resident in Kashmir.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. O. WOLSELEY, R. A. M. C., officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpore Districts, vice Colonel Major granted leave on medical certificate.

No fresh plague cases have been reported in Kasauli since Friday last, and the outbreak there is apparently subsiding. At Subathu, on the other hand, two or three cases are reported daily.

THE construction of an irrigation canal in the Sind Sagar Doab below the junction of the Jhelum and the Chenab near Oudh about 50 miles long at a cost of twenty-five lakhs, is likely to be started shortly.

THERE is an evangelist now going about from church to church in the northern part of Illinois on a tour of moral agitation. His terms, as stated by himself, are "Forty dollars a week and fifty conversions guaranteed, or money refunded."

IT is not only Calcutta and Glasgow that are determined not to have the barmaid. The movement has spread to Hungary, where the hotel chambermaid is also included. The Hungarian Premier has issued a decree that no barmaids or chambermaids are to be employed in hotels under the "canonical age"—this (it may be as well to state), being 40.

MR. SILBERRAD, District Magistrate of Jhansi, delivered judgment on the 24th instant in the case of driver Law who was concerned in the accident at Poonch, Indian Midland Railway, on the 6th August. The accused was charged with having disregarded the signals, while in charge of a mixed train, and so brought about a collision with the mail train as the latter was entering Poonch station. He was found guilty under section 101 of the Railway Act and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

IT was terrible to watch the looks of ghoulish satisfaction with which all the passing drivers of horse-vehicles regarded a miserable motor-car that was badly smashed up the other day near Kew Bridge Railway Station. The crowd round the ruin, too, was hostile in tone; probably such crowds always will be so long as motors are the preserve of the rich. But the poor thing was in a pitiable state, its forepart burst open, two wheels mutilated beyond hope, and its blood, the smell of which ascended to heaven, running over the roadway. The van with which it had collided seemed absolutely unhurt, and the horse between the shafts preserved an affectation of not noticing what was going on. But it was probably the day of his life.

VIRCHOW was not among the optimists for the 20th century. "There is something in the public spirit which makes such things possible," he said not long ago, when speaking of some political tyranny, and it was in the same mood that he gave the world one of the last expressions of his political thoughts. "A remarkable spirit has entered the world," he said, "and events are mostly devoid of moral character," and the American invasion of Europe, the South African war, and the game of grab in China, were all ominous signs to him. His wish for the 20th century, he once said, was that men might become "more sensible," and he must have left the world feeling that its sense and morals were not appreciably greater than when he entered it.

WHEN Parliament reassembles next month, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the Government will at once be invited to produce the whole of the correspondence which has passed between the India Office and the Imperial Exchequer (as it is now the somewhat misleading fashion to style the Treasury) with reference to the Indian Coronation charges. From what I have heard of them, some of the letters ought to prove not less diverting than instructive. Probably, however, reasons will be discovered for not publishing the official papers, at any rate in full. It is not generally known that when the home authorities were first asked what they proposed to contribute towards the cost of entertaining the Indian visitors, comprising maharajas, representatives, and troops, the sum they mentioned was £2,000. Such generosity ought not to pass unrecorded.

THERE has just been issued an Indian Bluebook, cheaply priced at two annas, which contains the statistics of mineral production in this country for the ten years, 1892 to 1901. The figures are extremely interesting as showing how the exploitation of the mineral wealth of India is proceeding and how rapidly the value of the output has increased of late years. Salt, coal, gold and petroleum are practically the only headings worth attention. In 1892 the total value of these was about 230 lakhs; in 1901 it exceeded 580 lakhs. It is, of course, coal and gold that have been mainly responsible for the increase. Going back to 1890, when the gold industry was in its infancy, the value of the annual outturn was then about 55½ lakhs; now that value exceeds 289 lakhs. Similarly, the value of coal raised has sprung from less than 73 1-2 lakhs to about 200 lakhs. Salt remains about constant, the production averaging one million tons annually. The petroleum business is practically confined to Burma and Assam: it is now worth over 30 lakhs annually as against less than four lakhs in 1890. As to other minerals, the working of manganese is proceeding rather slowly; while only 63,000 tons of iron figure in the returns for 1901, of which 57,000 tons were produced in Raniganj. There is, however, some prospect now of the iron and steel industry expanding, as the necessary capital may be forthcoming. There is a great future for steel in India if its manufacture be undertaken in earnest.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

THE weather up here has at last cleared and there is a crisp feeling in the air, due we are told to fresh snow in the inner Himalayas, which points to the monsoon being at an end. The principal outdoor interest of the past week has been the Durand football tournament. The competing teams this year were unusually strong. They included the K.O.S.B's, winners of a big event in Calcutta, the Royal Scots Fusiliers who came with a reputation from Poona, the Somersets of Murree tournament fame, besides the South Wales Borderers, holders of the Simla cup, and the East Lancashires last year's runners up for the same. The holders of the cup and the Bengal team both began well, defeating respectively the Royal Scots and a strong Simla combination with an ease that looked promising for their prospects. It was somewhat of a surprise, therefore, when the south Wales Borderers were defeated in the third round by the East Lancashires, the K.O.S.B's were beaten by the Somersets, and the latter were put out by the Hampshires. The East Lancashires and the Hampshires, having now survived the intermediate rounds, met each other in the finals on Saturday. The results will reach you by telegraph about the same time as this letter.

The latter part of September is always a full time in regard to visitors at Simla, and the fine weather which is now to be expected has proved as potent as ever in attracting holidaymakers from the plains, though, up to the present, it has been anticipation rather than fulfilment that must have operated. The hotels are overflowing, one sees fresh faces constantly on the Mall, and numerous parties are being organised for the popular trip to Narkhanda, some forty miles into the interior, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab being amongst those who are going.

There are few expeditions more healthful than a march into the Himalayas from Simla, after the rains are over when the crisp sunny Indian summer of the early autumn commences. The traveller spends the day out of doors and tires himself pleasantly with the journey from dak bungalow to dak bungalow; the loading up of the mules and the making of the start is occupation in the morning, and refreshing sleep the prize that the clear cold night brings. The majority of the permanent dwellers in Simla are tied to their desks in office and find it impossible to get away, but for the visitor, the man on leave, and the grass widow

The wind is blowing bonnie in the North Countrie and it's only surprising that the number of those who go out to breath it is not even larger than is the case.

Simla is always appreciative of really artistic acting, and has laughed till it cried over the drolleries of the musical comedy "Florodora" which has been mounted and played here during the past week as only the Simla Amateurs know how. A bevy of pretty Spanish maidens and crisp young Britishers engaged by a Yankee millionaire to manufacture scent of fabulous popularity in a tropical island in the Pacific, where they are visited by a globe trotting contingent of fashionable ladies and sweet young English girls, the scene being ultimately transferred to an ancestral castle in Wales, afford materials for picturesqueness of which the Simla A.D.C., with its command of money and talent, has made the most. The honours of the piece are with Mrs Mallaby, who takes the part of the dainty designing widow who comes out with the intention of marrying the millionaire and eventually bags him. In the course of the play the widow confides in her audience

"It's a secret I've heard from the Foreign Secretary
You won't let it go too far
That at Delhi there'll be
A possibly big Durbar."

She sketches the career of the gay lady of Simla who queens it:

"From Squires Hall to Sipi fair"

and shows her tact by bringing up

"Her hard worked husband from the plains"

whenever high spirits have outrun discretion and Simla dames are beginning to be shocked at her goings on.

The part of Dolores, the island flower girl, who eventually marries the titled owner of the castle in Wales, is taken by Miss Macquoid, whose well-trained voice has seldom been heard to better advantage than in the arch ditties with which the aristocratic lover is bewitched. Miss Macquoid only came into the piece at a late stage in the rehearsals to fill an unexpected vacancy in the leading part, yet she is word perfect, throughout, and the supple charm she imparts to the attractive character of Dolores contributes not a little to the success of the play. Major Kennard fills the part of the scent making millionaire with originality befitting the lucky child of a free born state, who pursues a crime stained career with self complaisance until scared at last by the Gilbertian threat of

"Ugly house maids to nurse you"

and coerced into marrying the widow and restoring the castle in Wales to its rightful owner by the terrifying suggestion of an interview in the columns of the Simla newspaper.

Of the remaining characters, "W. Loraine" is screamingly funny as the phrenologist who sets up complications by telling the wrong people that they are destined by fate to marry each other Mr. Summer sings well in the part of the British aristocrat who officiates as confidential clerk. Miss Beresford Lovett makes a sweetly naive daughter to the millionaire, and Captain Wallace looks the part of the gay soldier lover. The chorus is one of the strong features of the play, dances and songs showing signs of conscientious rehearsal and good stage management and conducting, both time and tune being excellent throughout. The piece is also greatly indebted to the Viceroy's Band under Herr Buchner who is a tower of strength in himself, also to Mrs. Thomson, Mistress of the Robes, and to Colonels Hamilton and Thomson who have both done yeoman's service.

The following is the cast as played on the second night.

Frank Abercoed, (Confidential Clerk to Cyrus Gilfain and Manager of the whole business on the Island (F.W. Summer.), Ernest Pym (E.L. Willcox), Reginald Langdale (H. H. F. Turner.), Tennyson Sims (F. W. Loveday), Frank Aepeelbaum (H. G. Hyslop.), Clerks of Gilfain Leandro (Overseer of Farm) (L. N. Malan.) Cyrus W. Gilfain (Proprietor of Island and of the world renowned Florodora) (H. G. H. Kennard.) Antony Tweedlepunch, (A Showman hypnotist, a palmist, & phrenologist, (W. Loraine) Captain Arthur Donegal, (4th Royal Life Guards, Lady Holyrood's brother) (C. L. W. Wallace.) Dolores (A girl on Gilfain's Farm) (Miss Francis Macquoid) Angela Gilfain (Miss Beresford Lovett) Lady Holyrood (A widow, Arthur Donegal's sister) (Mrs. Mallaby.) Calista (Miss E.C. Rennick.) Jose (Miss. E. G. Rennick.) Inez (Mrs. Robinson) Juanita (Miss. Malan.) Violante (Mrs. Sandeman.) Vallida (Miss Brunker). Six Spanish girls—head of the various Farms. Lucie Ling (Mrs. Laverton.) Mamie Rowe (Mrs. Buck.) Daisy Chain (Mrs. Swiney.) Lottie Chalmers (Miss. Beadon.) Four English Girls—friends of Angela. Cynthia Belmont (Miss. Halkett Jackson.) Clare Fitzclarence (Mrs. Warren).

Florodorean Flower Girls, Farmers, Labourers, and Welsh Peasants. Mrs. Mac Cormick, Misses Currie, Packer, Priestly and Thorn. Messrs. Baddeley, Bayley, J. E. Clarke, Jackson, Mackinnon, Mc Mahon, Painter, Robinson, Sandeman, Whittaker.

Of other social events I have to notice a pretty dance given by some members of the United Service Club at the Town Hall, last Monday, also the Staff College dinner last Friday. The Army Head Quarters, Fancy Dress Ball is on 26th instant, the Fancy Fair in aid of the Mayo Orphanage on 1st and 2nd October, the R. A. dinner on 4th, and the Gymkhana Races on 6th and 7th October.

AN inquest was held at Kingston Prison, Portsmouth, upon the body of James Edward Burney. Deceased, a middle-aged man of good family, served for a considerable time in South Africa as a captain in a regiment of Colonial Horse. Last July he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining goods by false pretences. To the last Burney declined to say what his regiment was or to give any information about his connections. The jury found that he died from pneumonia.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do, NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CYCLONE IN SICILY.

DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVE.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A cyclone and tidal wave have devastated Modica in Sicily. A hundred bodies have been recovered, and numbers of people are missing. Catain was also visited but less severely. Mount Etna is showing signs of activity. Stromboli is in active eruption.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Three hundred lives were lost at Modica.

The corpses still lie in the churches. The cemeteries being waves of mud, interment is impossible.

Many bodies that were swept into the sea are being thrown up along the coast.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

The Lille Paris express was derailed at Arleux this morning when crossing some points at high speed, twenty people were killed and fifty injured, many fatally.

CELEBRATION OF BULGARIA'S FREEDOM.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SHIPKA PASS.

The Prince of Bulgaria together with the Grand Duke Nicholas representing the Tsar have arrived at the Shipka Pass to attend the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke, and to attend the consecration of a costly Russian Orthodox Church, commemorative of the Russian defence of the Shipka Pass. The celebration is accompanied by a great mobilization of the Bulgarian troops.

The aged Count Ignatieff and eleven Russian generals and deputations from all the Russian regiments that fought at the Shipka Pass are also attending and fraternizing with the Bulgarians. The Grand Duke Nicholas when inspecting a Bulgarian Regiment, said that he saw no difference between Russian and Bulgarian troops.

LORD ROBERTS AT BATH.

TRIBUTE TO CLIVE'S MEMORY.

Lord Roberts has received the Freedom of the City of Bath.

He unveiled a tablet in the house which Lord Clive occupied. In eulogizing Clive, Lord Roberts said that Clive had laid the foundation of a service which was distinguished throughout the world for the integrity and disinterestedness and public spirit of its servants.

GENERAL FRENCH PROMOTED.

General French has been gazetted Lieutenant-General.

THE UNITED STATES AND ROUMANIA.

It is announced at Washington that the stoppage of emigration has removed the only direct issue between the United States and Roumania. The former will do nothing further at present.

RAINS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.

Beneficial rains have fallen in parts of New South Wales and Queensland.

THE TOBACCO WAR.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRUSTS COMBINE.

TO SECURE THE WORLD'S TRADE.

The British and American Tobacco Trusts have amalgamated with the New British American Tobacco Company. They form trusts and agree to respect each others domain, and to combine to compete for the trade with the rest of the world.

THE DOGE'S PALACE IN DANGER.

Dangerous cracks have been discovered in the Doge's Palace at Venice.

SOUTH AMERICA AND U. S.

ARGENTINA RESENTS UNITED STATES INTERFERENCE.

The Argentine Press vehemently resents American Imperialism, as represented by the American Marines landing on the Isthmus of Panama. It declares South America will never submit to Northern predominance.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

VIOLENT SPEECH BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

ADVOCACY OF BOYCOTTING.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. William O'Brien speaking at a League Convention at a Claremorris subsequent to the arrest of Mr. O'Donnell, announced that the time was come to apply the principles of the League to make Landlordism intolerable by picketing, exclusive dealing, and social ostracism.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL LAWS IN FRANCE.

MAJOR COURT-MARTIALLED.

GENERAL PLACED ON HALF PAY.

A French major named Ladurie has been court-martialled and deprived of his commission for refusing to obey orders in connection with the closing of the religious schools.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

General Frater has been placed on half pay in connection with the closing of the clerical schools in France.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Generals Botha and Delarey to-day went to Groningen whence they begin their tour through the country.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COST OF THE WAR.

NEW COLONIES' CONTRIBUTION.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to the "Anglo-African Argus" on the 25th inst., relative to the statement mentioned on the 24th that one hundred millions had been fixed as the amount of the New Colonies' contribution, states emphatically that the Cabinet has decided nothing whatever regarding the amount of the war contribution.

QUEENSLAND AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

AGITATION FOR SECESSION.

Mr. Plunket moved in the Queensland Parliament yesterday that it is desirable that the Government should take steps to secede from the Commonwealth.

There is a growing agitation in Queensland in favour of secession.

THE BALKAN STATES.

AFFRAY BETWEEN REVOLUTIONISTS AND TROOPS.

The Bulgarian revolutionists are terrorising Salonika and Monastir.

A strong force which was surrounded by troops yesterday fought through the cordon.

There was severe loss on both sides. The Turkish reserves have been called out.

MONT PELEE ERUPTIONS CEASED.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The volcanic disturbances in Martinique have apparently ceased, but the northern region of the Island is declared unsafe, and the inhabitants thereof will be settled in various points of the centre and south of Martinique.

A scheme is being prepared for settling a number of Martinique families in French Guiana and in Guadeloupe.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Majors Firth and Horrock in a treatise published in the "British Medical Journal" dealing with the enteric problem with special application to South Africa, assert that the bacillus is capable of surviving much longer than has hitherto been believed possible.

The infection is not exclusively waterbourne, and the treatise recommends the abolition of the dry sanitary system, with less over-crowding of tents.

THE MAILS.

LONDON SEPT. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

BLOCK ON THE DARJILING RAILWAY.

RESULT OF HEAVY RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Agents Darjiling Himalayan Railway, have received the following telegram from the general manager, dated yesterday :—Owing to heavy rain that line will be blocked for two or three days, during which transhipment be necessary.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. MADRAS GYMKHANA.

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The final in the Madras Rugby Tournament was played on the Island on Saturday evening between the Welsh Regiment and the Madras Gymkhana. Till half-time it was a very even game, each side holding its own. Score : nil. The Welsh team was handicapped by the loss of the services of one o their forwards, who had two ribs broken, the game being almost entirely confined to the forwards Welshmen. The heavier team changing over, the visitors gradually worked the ball into the home team's 25, and a little later obtained a try followed by another, the latter of which was converted. The Welsh continued to press, the superior condition telling in the last quarter hour, when the Madras team never reached half way. A drop goal was obtained by the Welsh and one won try, thus winning by two goals and two tries to nil. The game lasted one hour, but the Madras men are accustomed to fifty minutes only. There had been a heavy shower in the afternoon but the ground was in excellent condition, and a great crowd of spectators attended. Mrs. Benson presented the cup to the winners, after Justice Benson had said a few words. The Calcutta team were entertained at the Madras Club in the evening, when Sir George Arbuthnot presided.

SWIMMING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

The Autumn Meeting Swimming Club proved very successful, a large number being present. The Highlanders' band was in attendance. Results :—

Members' Handicap.—Two lengths.

H. L. Harvey, eleven seconds start 1
W. Govan, seven seconds 2
H. G. Remfry, fifteen seconds 3

A good race between the first two. Time—1min. 1-2sec.

The Soldiers' Race.—Three lengths. Four Highlanders competed in the final which was won by Private Campbell after a very close race in 1min. 23 3-4secs., Private Pollock being second.

The Viceroy's Medal Handicap.—Six lengths. Batho who won his heat, scratched ; Seaton won easily from scratch in 2 min. 57secs., Prike being second, and Remfry third.

In the eigth length team race only two teams of four each competed—the Calcutta Swimming Club and the Calcutta Football Club, each member to swim two lengths. Won easily by the Swimming Club in 2 min. 18sec. The Football Club lost lot of time through Ching getting choked, but Sherman, for the Footballers, made the smartest timing of any competitor, namely 55 1-4secs., for his two lengths. There was a very creditable display of fancy diving by Rushton, Harold, Kennedy, Walker, Stevenson and Sherman, and an amusing comic race was won by Sherman.

The Water Polo between the Swimming Club and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders brought the proceeding to a close. It was a very pretty and even match in the first period, each scoring a goal. The Highlanders fell away in the second half and lost the match by 3—1.

The Aggregate Cup for the season was won by G. A. R. C. Miller. Mrs. Lockhart-Smith distributed the prizes.

SUCCESSES OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE COMMAND MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Corporal Isitt, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, has won Bombay Command Medal, with 76 points, Colour Sergeant Watson, 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, the Central Provinces Provincial Medal with 74 points, and Lieut. Moore, Sind Volunteers, the Bombay Baluchistan and Sind Medal, with 73 points.

BRITISH OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

THE NEW ORDERS.

Further steps have been taken in the direction of simplifying the uniform of British officers in India. General orders have been published at Simla which extend to all staff officers, the orders already passed regarding the changes in the dress of British service officers, and enumerate the number of items of uniform to be abolished from the 1st proximo.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the final of the Durand tournament to-day the Hampshires beat the East Lancashires by two goals to one after a close struggle. Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief and a great gathering of spectators witnessed the game.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 27.

A European dressed in a white coat and blue trousers was observed on Friday to climb the rails of Howrah bridge and then deliberately threw himself into the river. He never rose to the surface. Several people including two Europeans witnessed the occurrence, but were unable to do anything to prevent it. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Nine teams have entered for the Harris Football Tournament, which will commence on the 6th October. The draw is as follows :—

R. A. Colaba versus Warwickshires who will play on the first day. R. F. A. Kirkee, vs. West Yorks, Cheshires vs. Connaught Rangers, Shropshires vs. Oxfordshire. Royal Scots a bye.

On the 7th two matches will be played, namely the Connaught Rangers and Shropshires and the Oxfordshires vs. Royal Scots. On Wednesday the R. F. A. Kirkee meet the winners of the first day and the West Yorkshires meet the Cheshires on Thursday. Two matches in the third round will be played, and the finals will take place on Friday the 10th October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Major General Gaselee is due at Bombay on the 31st October in the steamer Persia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, Major Baker, and Captains Pennington, Newnham, Cattell, McBarnet, Tennent, and Mullaly who accompained the Indian Coronation Contingent remain at home on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Sandeman, Argyll and Sutherlands joins the King's African Rifles.

The following Artillery postings have been ordered :—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell from Secunderabad to Command R. A. and R. F. A. at Bangalore ; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Simpson to Command R. A. at Mooltan ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Montgomery Campbell to command the 3rd Brigade Division R. F. A. at Ahmednagar

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Colonel Hilliard, Deputy Quarter-Master General leaves Simla on October 1st on tour on the North western frontier, visiting Malakand, Kohat, Quetta Karachi, and Bombay.

The following details will proceed to Aden by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Patiala, sailing on or about 1st October :—

R. G. A. Captain Swettenham, wife, child, 4 servants and 2 chargers.

Bombay Sappers and Miners :—Lieut-Chaldecott 2 servants, 1 charger, and 4 non-commissioned officers and men.

1st Bombay Grenadiers :—Two native officers, 24 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 public followers, and 1 charger, of Major Battiscombe. Ordnance Department. Three lascars, one clerk, wife, 2 children, and servant.

45th Company R. G. Artillery :—Five non-commissioned officers and men.

Army Hospital Corps, one follower.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS SEPT 26TH.—Weatherby, Lt, Bo 2nd Oxford L I from leave from England.

Watson, Capt, Bo I M S, from leave from England

Williams, Lieut, Bo 1st Lancers from leave from England

Everard, Lt, Bo R A, from leave from England

Greatwood, Lt, Bo 2 Buffs on probation for I S Corps from England

Yule, 2nd Lt, Bo R E on duty from England

Kirby, 2nd Lt, Bo R Warwick Regt on duty from England

Covetman, 2nd Lt, Bo R E on duty from England

Cork, Capt, Bo, 12th Inft from furlo from England

Gordon, Major, Bo 2nd Lancers on furlo from Deesa

Cotter, Capt, Punj R A from leave from England

Haumer, Capt, Punj, 1st Cavalry from England

Irvine Lt Col, Punj R A M C on duty from England.

Young, 2nd Lt, Punj R E, on duty from England.

Nicholl, Capt Punj Bedfordshire Regt from England.

Baker, 2nd Lt, Punj R E Bedfordshire Regt from England.

Neale, Capt Punj Queens Regt on leave from England.

Thomson, Viety Col Head Qrs, on duty from Simla.

Russell, Capt, Punj, 2nd East Lanc Regt from leave from England.

Wilmer, Lt Col, Punj 19th P Inft Regt from leave from England.

Fenn, Lt Col, Punj R A M C from leave from England.

Kekewich, Major, Beng, 2nd York Lanc Regt, from leave from England.

Ralph, Capt, Beng, 8 Rajpoots, on leave from England

Walker, Lt, Beng, Edc Dept on duty from England

Lyell, 2nd Lt ; Beng 1-39th Garhwall Rifles, on duty from Aden.

Gordon, Lt, Beng, 1st Manchester on duty from England.

Hamilton, Capt ; Beng, I M S on leave from Meerut.

Harris, Capt, Beng, 1st Devons ire, from leave from England.

Scofe, Lt, Beng, 1st Devonshire, from leave from England

Marshall, Capt ; Mr, R E to join from England

Forbes, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st West India Regt to join from England.

DEPARTURES, SEPT 26th.—Everard, Lt Bo R A to rejoin to Samana Range.

Harris, Capt Beng 1st Devon Regt from leave to Shahjehanpur.

Cotter, Capt Punj R A off leave to Nowshera.

Hammer, Capt Punj 1st Cavalry off leave to leave Simla

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

Good racing was witnessed this afternoon, when three of the most important events were run off, viz., the Great Western India Handicap, the Pony Derby and the Poona Derby. H. E. Lord and Lady Northcote and a very large assembly were present to witness the sport. Namuna and Arthur both went out favourites and won the first two races, but Shah Jehan went down in the Arab Pony Derby, Shaiboob winning somewhat easily from Rose who led nearly throughout. The Kour Saheb of Patiala's colours were carried to the front in the Western India Stakes by Record Reign, who won very easily, though Trustee, with a feather weight, made the pace a hot one, Stand Off ran second, Gallant succumbed to Narunjee, and Victory won the Criterion Stakes for which Planet was favourite. Cocos went out well fancied for the Stand Plate and won it easily. Details :—

The Innovation Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For Maiden country-bred Ponies 14-1 and under. 14-1 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900, of a race value Rs. 400 or over : once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. C. D. S.'s Namuna, 7st. 5lbs .... O'Niel 1
Aga S. Shah's Tyrant, 9st. 1lb. .... Robinson 2
Capt. Greville's Tamring, 9st 1lb .... Cowell 3

Also ran:—Dame Ethel, 7st. 11lbs.; Tom 7st, 1lb.;

Namuna led all the way. Up the straight Tyrant challenged her, but could not get within a head of Namuna ; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 8sec.

The Dealers' Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 3000, 4lbs.; of Rs. 5,000 and upwards, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 1st January, 1902, 4lbs. Maidens, 7lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Aga Mirza's Arthur, 9st. 1lb. .... Ramshaw 1
Aga S. Shah's Achilles, 9st. 1lb. .... Robinson 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s Special, 7s. 13lbs. .... Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Brigand, 9st 1lb. : Chancellor, 8st 4lbs.; Tigris, 7st. 5lbs.; Alexis 7st. 5lbs.

Arthur led first with Alexis behind, and then Achilles got up behind the leader, and up the straight tried to catch Arthur but the former won by two lengths : two and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 55 2-5 sec.

The Arab Pony Derby.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13 2 1-2 and under old, and 13-3 and under new, measurement—Maidens on 1st January, 1902. Above heights to carry 9st. W.I. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Gokuldass and Anandji's Shaiboob, 8st. 8lbs .... Penton 1
Mr. R. R. S. S.'s Rose, 8st. 8lbs. .... Soda 2
Col. Beaver's Marmion, 9st 4lbs. .... Ramshaw 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Shah Jehan, 8st., 2lbs. .... Southall 4

Also ran :—Dispute, 9st. ; Cocab, 8st. 11lbs. ; Greyleg, 8st. 8lbs. ; Flashligh, 8st 8lbs. ; Grey Fox, 8st 6lbs. ; Mosumma, 8st. 5lbs. : Reputation, 8st 2lbs. ; Firdosi, 8st. 2lbs. ; Nasaralla, 7st. 13lbs.

Rose led Greyleg to the half mile, with the rest together and Nasaralla last. Reaching the bend Marmion came up, but Rose led Shah Jehan into the straight, where Shaiboob came on the outsid and assumed the lead at the distance, winning from Rose by two and-a-half lenghts ; Rose one and-a-quarter length behind being second, Marmion beating Shah Jehan by a neck. Time—1min. 25sec.

The Western India Stakes.—Rs. 6,500, out of which second receives Rs. 1,000, and the third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses. Handicap to be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 25th September, 1902. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Record Reign, 9st. 8lbs. .... Southall 1
Mr. Apcar's Stand Off, 9st. 12lbs. .... Robinson 2
Aga S. Shah's Ailie, 7st. 12lbs. .... Cowell 3
Mr. Apcar's Henry, 8st. 1lb. .... O'Niel 4

Also ran :—Tubal Cain, 9st. 7lbs. ; Security, 9st, 6lbs. ; Veneda, 8st. 13lbs. ; Loch Cleveden, 8st. ; 12lbs. ; Wild Raven, 8st. 6lbs. ; Alix, 8st. 5lbs. ; Dumbell, 7st. 6lbs. ; Misrule, 7st. 5lbs. ; Trustee, 6st. 4lbs.

Trustee led from the start Henry and Record Reign in good position and Wild Raven last. At the bend Record Reign held a clear lead with Stand Off next, and Trustee fell right away, Ailie improving her position. Up the straight Record Reign held Stand Off safe and won by a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2min. 10 4 5sec.

The Poona Derby.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Horses, Maidens on 1st January, 1902. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, as per General Condition 8. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr. Garda's Narunji, 8st. .... Southall 1
Maharajah Holkar's Gallant, 8st. 4lbs. .... C. B. Mahomed 2
A. Amei's Turkish Flag, 8st. 4lbs .... Ramshaw 3
Messr. M. Gokuldass and Anandji Nanji's Wild Fox, 7st. 8lbs. .... O'Niel 4

Also ran :—Rubric, 8st. 12lbs. ; Bonaparte, 8st. 11lbs ; Shahin, 8st. 4lbs. ; Cromer, Artist, Moon and Zooraf, 7st. 8lbs.

At the beginning Turkish Flag led but gave place to Rubric with Zooraf third. This order was maintained to the six furlongs, where Narunji displaced Zooraf, who fell away last at five furlongs. Down the straight Narunji challenged Gallant, who led and displaced Turkish Flag and won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 55 1-5 sec.

The Criterion Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Hunter's Victory, 8st. 4lbs .... Rooke 1
Mr. Murdock's Spark, 8st. 11lbs. .... Penton 2
Mr. A. W. P.'s Fando, 8st. 4lbs. .... Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Dioptrics, 9st, 3lbs ; Planet, 8st. 11lbs. ; Milburn, 8st. ; Teecoota, 8st.

Victory led throughout, being followed up to the three furlongs' post by Fando, Teecoota lying last. On nearing the bend Planet tried to reach the leader, but fell back on entering the straight, where Spark challenged Victory, but failed to catch him. Won by half-a-length ; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 18 sec.

The Stand Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I.

Mr Murray's Cocos, 8st 1lb... .... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Satar's Ocean, 8st 6lbs .... Robinson 2
Mr A W P's La France, 8st 11lbs .... Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Beccles, 9st. 4lbs. ; Bandicoot, 8st 2lbs. ; Haydan, 7st. 12lbs.

Cocos led throughout and won easily though challenged by Ocean and La France. Time—51sec.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The handicaps for the Governor's Cup to be run, on Wednesday next are :—Mameluke, 9st. 12lbs ; Muswood, 9st. 1lb. ; Hyderi, 8st. 13lbs. ; Brigand, 8st. 5lbs. ; Narunjee, 8st. 3lbs. ; Rubric, 7st. 13lbs. ; Gallant, 7st. 12lbs. ; Regal, 7st. 9lbs. ; Nevermore, 7st. 8lbs. ; Turkish Flag, 7st. 5lbs. ; Admiral, 7st. 2lbs. ; Shaiboob 7st. 1lb.and Moon, 6st 4lb s

THE JAINA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, SEPT. 28.

The first Jaina Conference met under the spacious Shamiana at Falodi in Marwar, on the 25th and 26th instant. The meeting consisted of 200 delegates, and 5,000 visitors from various parts of India. Shet Hirachand Sacheti of Ajmer, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed all. About 100 telegrams and letters sympathising with the movement from leading Jainas were read. Mr. Mehta Baktavarmal of Jodhpur presided. He made an able speech, touching various topics both social and seligions. The following among other resolutions were unanimously passed : to take necessary steps to provide for education amongst Jainas and inculcate religious education along with primary education ; to protect Jaina orphans and famished Jainas ; to prepare and publish lists of all old Jaina manuscripts with notes on their present condition in different localities ; to enquire into the present condition of old Jaina temples, and to take steps to repair them as well as to prevent irregularities and nuisances (ashatnas) being committed therein ; to move Falodi Tirthonti Sabha, to take immediate steps for the repairs and prevention of ashatnas and the formal publication of the accounts of the state of the temples, of Falodi to take steps to stop supertitious practices after appointing general and provincial secretaries in different parts of India. The meetings were dissolved after thanks had been voted to the chairman. The next conference will be held at Palitana.

CRICEKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. KATHIAWAR C. C.

THIS match was continued on Saturday and before tiffin was finished off the visitors winning easily by seven wickets. The Gymkhana who had made 43 over night in their second innings for three wickets increased the total to 92 leaving Kathiawar 31 runs to get to win. These were got at the cost of three wickets, Vijaysing playing good cricket for his 23. The following are the scores :—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr F Clark, l w b Shivshankar	16	c Templar b Shivshankar	10
Mr A C Rumboll c Kincaid b Shivshankar	7	st Shivial b Shivshankar	11
Mr Maydwell c Bapasola b Shivshankar	4	b Shivshankar	0
Captain Davy c Shivial b Oghad	7	c Waddington b Shivshankar	26
Mr Aston bowled Shivshankar	0	c Shivial b Shivshankar	1
Mr Reid b Oghad	6	not out	13
Mr Gratwicke c Boyd b Oghad	0	b Shivshankar	0
Lieut. Hamilton st Shivial b Shivshankar	1	b Shivshankar	0
Lieut Robertson not out	7	c Oghad b Shivshankar	14
Captain McDonald b Shivshankar	1	b Shivshankar	7
Capt Garwood b Shivshankar	6	b Hemo	2
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total	59	Total for 3 wickets	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Shivshankar	48	5	24	7	114	5	32	9
Hemo	36	2	11	0	33	2	18	1
Oghad	42	1	17	3	36	1	14	0
Bapusola	18	0	9	0	42	2	20	0

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Oghad c MacDonald b Rumboll	0	l-b w Clark	1
Mr Vijaysing c Rumboll b Clark	11	not out	23
Mr Kincaid c Clark b Davy	38	c Aston, b Rumboll	4
Mr Shivial c MacDonald b Clark	4	c Hamilton, b Rumboll	0
Mr Waddington l-b-w Clark	0	not out	1
Mr Bapasola c Rumboll b Clark	17		
Mr Hemo c Maydwell b Rumboll	8		
Mr Barucha bowled Clark	13		
Mr Templar l-b-w Clark	20		
Mr Boyd not out	2		
Mr Shivshankar c and b Davy	1		
Extras	7	Extra	2
Total	121	Total for three wkts	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KATHIAWAR.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Rumboll	72	1	44	2
Clark	78	2	[illegible]	6
Maydwell	18	0	12	0
Gratwicke	12	0	13	0

RALLI BRO'S.C.C.vs.THE INTERNATIONAL C.C.

This match was played on the Esplandade on Saturday. Scores :—

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

S. G. Pathare c and b Batliwalla	79
C. Tamboowalla run out	0
R. W. Wilson b Davur	3
J. Creado b Davur	14
Telang b King	3
N. Dotiwala not out	30
B. Panthaky not out	2
J. Master C. Billimoria J. West P. Divecha	did not bat
Extras	21
Innings closed	152

RALLI BRO'S. C. C.

D. Mistry b Tamboowalla	3
P. H. Pinto b Tamboowalla	6
M. M. Talpade c Divecha, b Tamboowalla	8
P. A. Davies st. Divecha, b Tamboowalla	0
M. E. King b Tamboowalla	7
Sorab Batliwalla b Telang	9
E. de Limba b Tamboowalla	4
P. H. Davur b Telang	2
S. V. Agaskar b Tamboowalla	4
M P Vijayaker not out	2
Wamanrao Bhau b Tamboowalla	3
Extras	13
TOTAL	61

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies, notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

From first proximo reduced rates for telegrams to and from the troops in South Africa and China will cease. The instructions on yellow slip at beginning of guide note c on page sixtynine and the rates given for field force South Africa on page seventynine should be cancelled.

Saigon Bangkok line working slowly.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 28th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	5	p.m.	25	57
Teheran	28	12	19 p.m.	...	30
Suez	28	2	10 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	28	0	1
" Karachi	0	12	0	1
" Madras	0	32	0	10

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE FIGHT WITH SLAVERS.

The British India steam Navigation Company's Steamer Khandalla, Capt. J. C. Kirkham, which arrived in harbour this morning from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, brings further details of the recent encounter that took place between H. M. S. Lapwing, and two armed dhows, during which a blue jacket was killed and another was wounded. The officers of the Khandalla learnt during their voyage to the Gulf that a disturbance had taken place between an Arab and Persian dhows during which shots were exchanged. H. M. S. Lapwing which is cruising about the Gulf having learnt the news, at once proceeded to Fao and sent out a boat party to find out the cause of the disturbance, but as the boat was approaching both the dhows left their moorings and set sail. The British boat gave chase and fired a few shots across their bows. The tindals of the dhows seeing they would be soon overhauled by the British boats ran their dhows to the muddy shore and the crews landed. They were quickly followed by the blue jackets and a fight took place in which, as previously reported, a British sailor was killed and another wounded. The dhows were seized by H. M. S. Lapwing, which had them in tow and was proceeding to Busreh, when the Khandalla passed on the 15th instant. Besides the Lapwing, H. M. S. Cossacks and R. I. M. S Lawrence, are in the Gulf, two of the Sultan's gunboats are also at Busreh.

The date season has commenced in the Gulf and a large consignment of the fruit was brought to Bombay by the Khandalla. The weather in the gulf is very hot, but after leaving Karachi the Khandalla experienced very strong and heavy monsoon weather.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

THE Supply and Transport Corps for the Delhi Coronation Durbar under the command of Major Phillips, Deputy Director of Transport, accompanied by his personal assistant, Lieutenant Alves, arrived on Tuesday with 15 European officers and men and 700 coolies. Further supplies of coolie labour are expected. The erection of the Central Market has been commenced, whilst 20 out of a total of 40 ovens in the bakery have already been completed, capable of turning out 6,000 loaves a day. They bring with them in the way of transport 960 bullocks and 440 Government carts. On 1st October this will be increased by 1,000 bullocks and 1,000 camels. Their entire equipment will consist of 1,000 camels and 7,000 mules, etc. A central market will be opened by them in a central site in camp on 15th October, consisting of 20 shops, from which military, native and European camp followers, all visitors, and indeed anyone who cares to buy, can obtain supplies. A schedule of prices has been arranged which will apply right through the Durbar. From this I select a few essential items: beef, 1 anna 6 pies to 6 annas per lb ; mutton, 3 to 6 annas per lb ; loaves, Re. 1 per sixteen ; flour, Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 5-4 per maund ; fish, 4 to 8 annas per lb ; eggs, 7 to 8 annas a dozen ; crushed oats, Rs. 7 a maund ; bedding (straw) 12 annas to Re. 1 per maund ; rice Rs 3-11 to Rs. 5-9 a maund. The list is long and embraces chickens, turkeys and quail. This entirely dispels the general idea of famine prices. As Lieutenant Alves said, a man can provision himself well for from two to five rupees a day. They estimate for and are prepared to supply 16,000 British troops, 35,000 Natives, 27,000 followers, 4,000 European visitors. In addition a drapery store will be opened.

The East Indian Railway are making their siding into a depot by which supplies will be brought. The Corps will also have to feed 40,000 animals. A slaughter house is being erected at Badlee. A train of 20 special trucks will bring meat every morning. There will be a grazing ground at Brari. For distribution in camp 16 meat carts will be used. Public transport also is being organised, and from any one part to another of the Durbar ground a bullock cart will cost Re. 1 and a coolie 8 annas. The estimates show that a total of 3,000 tons of provisions have been arranged for. The speculators here who have laid in heavy stocks in anticipation of famine prices will feel disappointed. This public Government Supply and Transport Corps can meet all demands with ease. The directing staff is as follows ;—Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Director of Supply and Transport ; Major Yeilding, D.S.O.C.I.E. Deputy Director of Transport ; Assistant for Transport, Captain De Lisle Williams, D.S.O., Assistant for Forage, Major Ewart, D.S.O., with Major Phillips and Lieutenant Alves now in Delhi.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT

THE FINAL.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. WEST YORKS.

THE Rovers' tournament came to a close on Saturday evening when the Cheshires and the West Yorks met in the final. There was a big crowd of spectators and the interest which has been manifest throughout the tournament, was maintained up to the finish. The Cheshires were expected to have a somewhat easy task before them, but though they had undoubtedly the best of the game all through, they were only able to win by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. At the start the West Yorks defended the Bandstand goal, and the Cheshires having set the ball in motion invaded almost immediately. They had an opening but were pulled up for "off side" but coming again, Madden, the outside left, sent in a dangerous shot which Armfield in goal managed to get away. Headed by Harris the West Yorks' forwards entered the other half but the ball was quickly back again, Jarvis dribbling up prettily on the right. The Cheshires were given a free kick for a foul and in a subsequent scrimmage nearly rushed it through. The West Yorks' backs kept it out and the attack ended in the ball being sent over the bar. After another spell of attacking by the Cheshires which ended in the ball running out, the West Yorks invaded and Sheldon had to avert danger by hitting away. A corner kick was well got away and the Cheesemen coming along with a nice dribble, a shot was sent in at close quarters and just topped the bar. The Cheshires continued to press, their opponents finding temporary relief by a long kick from near the twenty-five. It was quickly back again but a penalty against the invaders gave the Yorkshiremen a chance. Sheldon got rid of one shot and then a hard one sent the ball dead. Fine dribbling let the Cheshires in, once more the effort closing with a beautiful shot from the right which Armfield hit away. The pressure being maintained the West Yorks again found relief in a penalty kick. The Cheshires were, however, not long in returning to the attack. They were checked and the West Yorks started a passing movement which was short-lived, and the Cheesemen returned once more. The defence was however sound, and as half time arrived the West Yorks cleared their lines.

The teams crossed over with no score and on the resumption the Cheshires at once renewed the attack. A shot from Madden went over and following a penalty the Cheshires were nearly through. Directly afterwards Armfield just held a shot but at the same time the whistle went for "off side." Armfield was called upon again a few moments later. He kept out the shot but for some time thereafter the West Yorks' defence was severely tested. After a bit of exciting play in front of goal the Cheshires almost rushed the ball through in a scrimmage, the sphere just passing outside. After the kick in the Cheshires were quickly up again and once more placed the goal in jeopardy. The danger was well cleared and the West Yorks rushing away almost scored from a shot from the left, Sheldon rushing out and making a risky save by diverting the course of the ball. The Cheshires were not to be denied and after repeated attempts came down with a dribble on the left, the effort ending in Bell scoring with a fine shot about ten minutes after the restart. This proved to be the only goal of the match. Thereafter the West Yorks secured a corner which was fruitless and the Cheshires, with brief intervals of aggression on the part of their opponents, maintained the pressure to the finish. They were, however, unable to pierce the West Yorks' defence again and the game ended with the score :—

Cheshires .... 1 goal
West Yorks .... nil

The teams were ;—

Cheshire Regiment.—Sheldon, goal ; Roney and Dale, backs ; Evans, Basquill and Preston, half backs; Jarvis, James, Whitehead, Bell, and Mad den forwards.

West Yorks.—Private Armfield, goal; Privates Wainwright and Austin, backs; Private Walsh, Private Dewhurst, and Lance-Corporal Randall, half-backs; Private Lane, Corporal Wiseman, Lieutenant Harris, Private Newton, and Private Parkes, forwards.

At the close of the match the cup and medal were presented by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks. The winners of the cup received gold medals and the runners up silver medals.

The occasion was also taken to present the Bombay League Cup given by Colonel Harwood. This was presented to the Oxfordshire L.I., the members of the team also receiving silver medals with a gold centre. The Royal Artillery, Colaba, who were runners up in the League competition received silver medals. The League cup and medals were the work of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, silversmiths and jewellers, and were much admired.

The arrangements for the tournament were admirable, and a word of acknowledgement is due to the Secretary, Mr. Hogan, and the members of the Committee.

MR. N. M. WADIA'S CHARITY.

The Gujerati newspapers have been filled during the last week with leaders and letters from correspondents concerning the charitable trust settlement proposed to be made by Mr. Nowrojee Manneckjee Wadia, C. I. E. The impression is gaining ground that the announcement of the bequest is vague and uncertain, because the amount which Mr. Wadia intends to give in charity is an unknown quantity and because the way in which the charity is to be, administered is undefined. It is stated that Mr, Wadia's solicitors have prepared merely a draft settlement, regarding which Mr. Wadia will ask the opinion of Government and other authorities before he finally determines what course to adopt. In that view, Mr. Wadia is requested to accept the counsel of wisdom that charity should begin at home. Some of the critics regret that the amount at Mr. Wadia's disposal for the intended charity is left uncertain, being variously estimated at from fifty lakhs to a crore or a crore and-a-half. Why is he silent, asks one, on this all important point? Why is he wholly oblivious of the claims of his own co-religionists? ask others. One correspondent of a Gujerati paper professes to supply an answer to the latter question. The Parsis have hitherto treated Mr. Wadia with discourtesy and disrespect, and did not elect him on the board of the Parsi Punchayet trust funds. He is now said to have seized his opportunity, and he lashes the Parsis all round as if saying to them "you treated me with disrespect hitherto, and you shall have not a pie of my money; but I will give it now to the rest of the world." The correspondent, who professes to be a confidential friend of Mr. Wadia, says that all is not lost yet. Mr. Wadia's scheme is not yet finally settled, and if a deputation of four influential and respectable Parsis waited upon Mr. Wadia and begged of him to be merciful to his own co-religionists, he might yet relent and give them a portion of his fortune.

The "Rast Goftar" echoes the sentiments of the Parsi community thus:—

"The current topic of the week is Mr. N. M. Wadia's proposed charity, the amount of which being merely guess work, has a rise and fall like the Bombay tide. It rises to one crore and a half and falls down to one-third the sum, and thus nobody has any definite idea of the real amount. The proposed charity may be very nice in its way, but we doubt the real practical utility of it. Mr. Wadia thinks of benefiting the whole world, but compared to the magnitude of the scheme, the amount even at its maximum will be found infinitesimal. What is meant to be of use to the whole of humanity will in fact be without any material benefit to any body. To meet sudden and unforeseen calamities of Nature is the particular duty of the particular Government that has a sway over the afflicted area. We do not mean to say that such Government efforts should not be supplemented by private help of mankind at large, but it is too much for a single individual to suppose that he singly can afford to match the combined efforts of the charitably disposed persons of the civilised world. Merit does not consist in doing a very great work imperfectly, but it lies in doing a small work well. Cannot the proposed sum do greater and permanent good to a smaller number? Cannot Mr. Wadia and his advisers, devise some means of benefitting his own country, if not his own community? Truth is always hard to tell, and we have no hesitation in saying that, looking to the history of all the princes of charity who have ever walked in human form, it may be taken as the very first essential of charity that it must always commence at home. Has Mr Wadia done enough for the community in which he is born? Before running to the help of the world, the helping hand of charity must be first turned to those who have the first claim. Is the crying need of a Parsee General Hospital hushed in its fulfilment? Has the sad necessity of a Parsee Girls Orphanage been well met? Has the want of a good fund to help on in life honest Parsee lads even in part been supplied? Sir Jamsetjee, Sir Dinshaw, even Mr. George Peabody thought of ameliorating the condition of their own people first. But perhaps it will be argued that, along with the good old days, the spirit in which these really noble souls worked has also passed away, and that a catholicity is the order of the day. Can we pause to ask what Mr. Andrew Carnegy is doing with his millions? Mr. Carnegy has not wise councillors which some of our present day Parsee philanthropists have! We sincerely trust that Mr. Wadia will reconsider the matter before it is too late, and make honest efforts to see first the sad reality in front of him before looking away in the direction of an Utopian mirage."

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

In obedience to the orders received from Kabul, Mr. Mahomed Azim, the agent of the Ameer of Kabul in Bombay, convened a meeting of the Mahomedans at the Muzeffer Abad Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday at 9 p. m., it being the anniversary day of the demise of the late Amir of Kabul H. H. Abdul Rehman. The Mullas of the different mosques of Bombay were invited to perform the ceremony of "Mavlood-i-Sharif." A platform was specially erected for the Mullas to take their seats on to perform the ceremony which lasted for about an hour. Tea, coffee, sharbat, etc, were provided for the visitors while the ceremony lasted. When the ceremony was over shawls and other gifts were made to the Mullas of the principal mosques of Bombay in the name of His Highness the Ameer, The whole of the premises were beautifully lighted,

Yesterday was the anniversary day of His Highness Ameer Habibulakhan's ascending the throne of Kabul. In order to celebrate the auspicious day a very large number of Mahomedans were provided with dinner at four o'clock in the afternoon at the Muzeffer Abad Hall. When the dinner was over prayers were held invoking the Almighty to bestow long life and prosperity to the present Ameer.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

The following notification published by Government has been received by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Financial Department, Bombay Castle, 24th September.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 3,148, dated 13th September 1902, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1902 for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Aden:—

Divali, 31st October and 1st November, Friday and Saturday, two days.

The Committee of the Chamber have decided that Saturday, 1st November, should be regarded as a Charter Party Holiday in Bombay in connection with the abovementioned festival.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

ARE BRITISH RAILWAYS SOLVENT.

LONDON, Sep. 12.

The returns of exports and imports for last month show a satisfactory increase of trade. If due allowance be made for the fact that there were two fewer working days in August this year than in 1901 the aggregate amount of our foreign and colonial trade last month show a decided increase in comparison with those of the corresponding month last year. The imports reached £40,412,571, against £40,937,140 in August, 1901, and the exports £29,998,466 (of which £24,299,826 were British and £5,698,640 foreign and coloniel productions), against £30,372,524 (of which £24,205.569 were British £6,166,955 foreign and colonial). The changes in the various groups of commodities for the month do not call for particular notice, but it is interesting, now that the current year is far advanced, to compare the figures for the past eight months with those of the corresponding period in 1901 and 1900. The increase in the imports upon those of 1901 is only £853,815, but upon the figures of 1900, it is as much as £9,205,098. In both cases the increase is most conspicuous under the heads of food products and articles classed as manufactures. Of the latter latter the imports have reached £65,377,401, against £63,023,994 in the first eight months of 1901 and £63,176,248 in 1900. We draw particular attention to these figures because they are likely to excite groundless alarm in the minds of persons who are apt to conclude that large imports of merchandise classed as "manufactures" into a pre-eminently manufacturing country must necessarily be a proof of its diminishing industrial efficiency and of its falling back as a competitor in the markets of the world. During the last eight months we have imported of manufactures £2,353,407 worth more than in the corresponding period in 1901. But we have exported so far this year more of our manufactures by £2,574,969 than in the first eight months of 1901. Apart, however, from the figures of so short a period, it must be remembered that much the greatest proportion of the "manufactures" imported from abroad is used as materials of our own industries, and that it is an unquestionable advantage for them to be in the unique position of being able to purchase these at the lowest possible prices. None of their competitors abroad is able to do this. Whether, therefore, the products of British manufacturing industries are consumed at home or outside the United Kingdom, it is fortunate that our commercial system permits these industries to buy the materials and accessories which they require wherever in the world they can be obtained most advantageously.

One item in the imports calls for particular attention. There has been a very serious falling off in the number and value of the live animals imported for food. In 1900 the value was £6,470,300, in 1901, £6,288,362, and this year only £5,412,582, notwithstanding an important advance of prices. A material decrease is also perceptible in the imports of fresh beef, fresh pork, bacon, and hams. The decrease in all these items is no doubt largely due to the growing scarcity of food-yielding animals throughout the commercial world. The scarcity is producing something like privation in such countries as Germany, which are dominated by the old idea of especially "protecting" home agriculture. But even our own policy in this respect is not quite free from objection. The President of the Board of Agriculture has told us that he is trying to make arrangements with the Argentine Republic for relaxing the regulations by which the live animals of that splendid cattle rearing country may be admitted without unnecessary sanitary restrictions. It has been demonstrated that these restrictions in regard not only of Argentine cattle but also of live stock from some other countries are unnecessary. Facts in proof of this view have been abundantly supplied to the Agricultural Department by the Meat Trades Associations of this country, and it is to be hoped that before long all unnecessary legal impediments to the importation of foreign and colonial cattle may be soon removed.

Proceeding now to the statistics of the exports of British productions, we note a decrease of £1,467,168 this year in comparison with those of the first eight months of 1901, and of not less than £8,207,374 when they are compared with the figures of 1900. The falling off seems at first sight very discouraging. When we come to examine the component items, however, the statistics assume a different complexion. The main portion of the decrease occurs under the head of coal, and this is more a question of price than of quantity. Comparing the figures of 1900 and 1902, we find that the falling off in quantity is very nearly 5 per cent. But in value it is more than 28 per cent. The whole decrease is £6,859,470, and thus we are able to account for all but £1,347,904 of the diminution of exports of all kinds of commodities since 1900. The remainder is attributable chiefly to a decline in the shipment of metals and manufactures made therefrom. But when we compare the figures of this and last year it appears that the decrease in the value of the coal exported is much more than sufficient to explain it, Hence the increase, as already shown, of £2,574,269 in our exports of manufactures generally. Another point which demands attention is the falling off this year in the value of the new shipping launched in our shipbuilding yards for foreign or colonial owners. In the first eight months of 1900, it was £4,843,453, in 1901, £6,126,202, and in 1902 only £4,273,875. This item is always an uncertain and variable one in the foreign trade statistics, because of the long time required for the construction of vessels of large tonnage. There can be no doubt, however, as to the slackening of the demand for new shipping for some time past, but this is not a feature especially attaching to the British ship-building industry. For the present freights are depressed all over the world, and not only foreign but British shipowners also are reducing as far as possible their purchases of new vessels. There is, in short, no ground whatever for believing that shipbuilders in any other country are competing more successfully than before for the supply of vessels to the mercantile fleets of the world.

The coal merchants of New York are practically showing their confidence in an early termination of the strike in the anthracite mining industry by offering to accept contracts for delivery within one month at very much less than the prices current at the latest New York mail date, viz. 30th August. The advance of price to household and other consumers has been greatly accentuated by a municipal regulation which forbids the use of bituminous coal. The usual price, at the mail date for anthracite was £2. 1s. 8d. per ton of 2,000lb., but the merchants, or some of them at least, were willing to accept contracts for delivery in four weeks at £1. 5s, It is extensively believed that the present extraordinary scarcity of pig-iron in the United States is due to the difficulty of obtaining anthracite for the use of the smelting furnaces. But this is a mistake, for in truth only a comparatively small proportion of this kind of coal is consumed in the making of pig-iron, most of it being produced by means of coke. But coke also has been and still is very scarce in the iron districts, partly, no doubt, because of the exceedingly large demand for it, but much more because of the inability of the railways to convey it to the ironworks; and this, again, is largely traceable to the insufficiency of waggons, and considerable stocks of coke have accumulated recently at Connelsville and other points.

The present high prices of meat appear to be exciting a good deal of attention in Germany, where their effect upon the condition of the masses of the population is likely to be the more severe because of the bad state of trade and manufacturing industry. The Berlin correspondent of the "Economist" states that the newspapers of the country are full of discussions upon the "meat famine," and the town councils all over the Empire are giving attention to the subject. A remarkable decrease is shown in the returns of the number of animals slaughtered at the public abattoirs during August, and prices of meat have been going up almost every week. Wholesale prices are now about 26 per cent higher than they were two years ago, and it is noticed that, although a similar movement is observable in other countries, it has gone further in Germany than elsewhere on the Continent. In Alsace and Lorraine, for example, meat is now much dearer than it is across the French border. Similarly, in East Prussia it is greatly higher than it is in the adjoining Russian provinces. Naturally, therefore, a demand has arisen, in which many town councils, chambers of commerce, and butchers' associations have joined for the withdrawal of the decrees excluding foreign live stock from Germany, and the Berlin City Council was to meet last Thursday for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Government to this effect. Already, however, the Minister of Agriculture on its behalf has refused to take this step. The question seems likely to become a prominent subject of political controversy. A similar statement is communicated to the "Economiste Europeen" of Paris by its Berlin correspondent, who says that the consumption of meat has gratly fallen off lately, and that the agitation in favour of permitting imports of foreign cattle threatens to become very serious.

Attacks on the management of British railways are common enough, but it is startling to find an experienced railway official actually questioning their solvency. That dividends on the larger part of the huge sum of £1,200,000,000 locked up in English railways can only be returned by financial jugglery that may lead to bankruptcy is probably one of the most serious and disturbing statements that could possibly be made. Yet this, in effect, is what a writer in the "Times" of Thursday last leads one to believe. Much of the criticism directed against English railway management is not backed up by a knowledge of the conditions peculiar to this country, and which hinder, in some cases, prohibit, the adoption of working methods, admittedly more economical, that obtain in other parts of the globe. We are assured, however, that the writer of the "Times" article began his railway career, and was well known, in this country, and that he now fills an important position in the American railway world; so his authority can scarcely be disputed. To point out the error of our way, he contrasts the methods in vogue on a British and on an American line—the North-Eastern Railway, and the Delaware Lackawanna, and Western Railroad (popularly known as the Lackawanna)—taking in one case the report for the half-year, and in the other the report for the twelve months ending December 31, 1901. The American road derived its total earnings for the year (£4,701,527) as follows:—45·7 per cent. from coal traffic, 28·4 from freight traffic, 19·2 from passenger traffic, 2·4 from mail and express, 2·2 from milk, and 2·1 from miscellaneous sources. The income of the North-Eastern Railway for the half year (£4,799,909) was derived as follows:—35·2 per cent from passenger traffic, including mails, 31·6 from merchandise and live stock traffic, 30·2 from mineral traffic, and 3·0 from miscellaneous sources. It will be seen that the traffic of the two lines is pretty much of the same class, and the comparison of working results gains thereby in value. The writer's own statements deserve to be carefully studied, but from some of the figures which are given in the article it is gathered that the North-Eastern earns the equivalent of its capital in eight years; to do the same takes the Lackawanna five years. The North-Eastern takes about sixteen months to earn the cost of its equipment, whereas the Lackawanna accomplishes the same result in one-fourth the time. The remarkable disproportion between the capital expenditure and the earning powers of the two lines is also evidenced. And while the North-Eastern receipts per mile are higher than those of the American line, the bulk of the latter's traffic is carried at much lower rates.

The situation is all the more serious, says this writer, from the fact that it has crystallised into a recognised practice of British boards of directors to place everything that can be characterised as extraordinary expenditure into the capital account, as well as a great deal that cannot, even under the most liberal interpretation, be so classified. This has been in vogue for 30, nearly 40 years—ever since the prevailing forms of railway accounts were prescribed, which gave an apparent invitation and colourable sanction to the prevailing procedure. Financial demoralisation has been and is rampant, as will be apparent to anyone who takes the trouble to make a direct analysis of the accounts of any railway company, or who makes a comparative analysis of a group of companies, for a brief period of years. It will be found that each undertaking follows an opportunist rather than a well-defined straightforward rule in respect of revenue and capital charges, that the increase of capital has frequently not even the apparent excuse of increase of revenue, that the former is quite disproportionate to the latter, and that, in fact, increase of capital and increase of revenue have a very remote connection. In conclusion the author of this remarkable impeachment says, the end must be that the railways of the United Kingdom will go further and further behind the times in economical equipment and up to-date transportation methods, in addition to being handicapped with a rapidly accumulating capital debt, to gain any return upon which it will be necessarry to charge unreasonable rates and fares, instead of continually reducing charges as in the United States. And therein lies the menace to the industrial vitality of the nation and its ability to maintain its pre-eminence in the world's markets. There is danger ahead for the railways, but a graver and immediate danger confronts the country at large. Of course apologists will jump up to say that this emphatic condemnation is quite uncalled for; that British railway finance is quite beyond reproach; and that the financial outlook is absolutely roseate. But the mere suggestion of Carey Street ought to ensure a very full investigation in to the standing of the companies as judged from an ordinary business point of view.

A highly interesting letter on British and Indian railway wagon practice lately appeared in the "Times." The necessity for cheaper transit is very evident indeed, and it is remarkable that Indian experience has been almost totally ignored and American practice dwelt on, although, as the writer observes, the Indian railway system is far more valuable as an object lesson since it has developed on English lines. This is particularly noticeable in regard to wagons. Indian railway administrations, like the English, have kept almost exclusively to four wheeled vehicles, while in America eight-wheeled bogie stock is practically universal. Two years ago the general manager of the London and South-Western Railway calculated that the average load on English lines varied from 25 cwt, to 40 cwt. per wagon. It is obvious then that the use of 30-ton vehicles, the adoption of which has been so frequently urged in this country, is out of the question while such small loads are obtained. And although 70 per cent, of the total tonnage carried belongs to the mineral class, big wagons cannot be generally used even for this traffic, for at nearly all the ports of the United Kingdom the whole of the machinery and equipment can deal with nothing larger than a 10 ton wagon. Mine owners and the railway companies are in the same case as regards their operating plant. Throughout the whole of this country the method of doing business is necessarily based on the use of small wagons and as the writer remarks, it appears that the four-wheeled vehicle must be retained as the standard freight carrier.

"But," he goes on to say, "Indian experience in recent years has shown that the four-wheeled wagon can be converted into a much more efficient and economical unit of transport than the railway-wagon builders of this country generally seem to have imagined." The average capacity of the wagon, used on the East Indian Railway is now nearly 15 tons and a leading Indian railwayman has recently expressed the opinion in a report to his Government that, "with higher sides, stronger axles, and an increase of axle load, better results seem quite possible of attainment. In the words of another Indian railway expert, the main point is the weight which can be put with advantage on a pair of wheels i. e., on one axle. In England and in America the weight on wagon axles has only increased from 5 to 8 tons, but on engine axles as much as 18 tons has been put without hesitation. In India, it is recognised that there is no objection to 12 tons on a wagon axle, and this weight would be increased but for certain Government restrictions concerning strain on bridges. As it is, even with this 12-ton limit, Indian railways build or rebuild all open four-wheeled wagons of size and strength equal to loads of more than 17 tons of minerals and which would take nearly 18 tons if English standard wheels could be used.

DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.

CONFERENCE IN THE SCHOOL OF ART.

A conference of headmasters, teachers and others interested in education in the city of Bombay and the Presidency was held on Saturday afternoon in Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, to discuss the subject of drawing in schools generally and methods of instructing it. The Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, Acting Director of Public Instruction, presided. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Principal Macmillan, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Byramjee Nasservanjee Serval, and nearly all the principals and headmasters of the Government and aided schools in Bombay. On a board placed before the conference were exhibited colour and pencil drawing, geometry and geometrical pattern, design and memory drawing, which formed the course at present worked in the School of Art, while the materials for carrying it into practice were placed on a table near the board. It was a general complaint in up country schools that the materials for drawing were too costly for the parents to provide their children with but Mr. Burns explained that he had revolutionised these materials without losing their efficiency, in such a manner that they could now be had at a rate very much cheaper than before. The works done by drawing teachers during the training session held from the 1st September and those by the students of the School of Art and Reay Workshops were exhibited in two separate rooms. In the School of Art, it may be noticed, the students have the opportunity of seeing the designs they make, carried right through in the Reay Art Workshops, which is an advantage not to be found elsewhere. The works done by the teacher during the training session included pottery works, which were exhibited in baked, biscuit, glazed and unglazed slates; a wrought iron screen for the Government Church at Jansi, copper works and colour drawing all from nature. In the other room where the works of the students were shown the principal object of notice was the stencil works, by which walls, can be decorated with the same effect as the wall papering and with better advantage. Special attentions are paid to this branch of work, as it is likely to displace wall papering, which have great drawbacks owing to damp.

The President said that he had been asked to open the proceedings by making a few remarks on the subject that brought them together. The subject of drawing was he was, afraid to say, one about which he knew very little, but he had found from long experience that it was considered to be a part of his duty as Director of Public Instruction to speak in regard to the subject, with which he was not very well acquainted. A considerable number of people came to his office in Poona to interview with him at various times, and while nine-tenth of them assured him that the object of their visit was to have the pleasure of seeing and speaking to him, he found they had come for other purposes, and that being so, he availed himself of the opportunity of extracting from them some knowledge that would be of benefit to himself. On one occasion a gentleman connected with the inspection of schools visited him, and when he asked him about the introduction of drawing in the curriculum of their studies, he replied that he considered it would be a good thing. On being asked why he thought so, he said it would do the boys a good deal of good by improving their handwriting. That might be one of the benefits derived from drawing, but it was not the benefit generally expected. It seemed to him that the introduction of drawing into schools, for the supervision of which the department was much obliged to Mr. Burns for keeping the schools up to the mark, gave the people of India an idea of form and symetry and would lead, he hoped, to the natives of this country to distinguish the lines that were straight and circles that were round. There was another point of importance and it was that some sort of elementary drawing was necessary for anything like technical education. Of course it might be said with regard to it that the great majority of boys who attended high schools were not going to practise any craft. In connection with that he wished to point out the amount of amusement and enjoyment which could be had for nothing and which he found the people of this country neglected to avail themselves of. He pointed out that India was a country where, owing to the climate, the great majority of the people had to spend a good deal of their time indoor. He thought the happiest man was he who had some occupation to fill up spare hours. He considered therefore that if the people took to drawing or cultivated the art of carpentry or something of the kind, it would prove to be of great benefit to them. He had known Englishmen in India, who had acquired such a knowledge of carpentry that he had been surprised at the satisfaction they felt by being able to sit on chairs and tables of their own making. If the boys of this country were able to manufacture their own furniture they would look round with satisfaction on the result of their own labour. He was also of opinion that the cultivation of the art of drawing would lead to an appreciation of the beauties of nature. In this connection the speaker instanced the beautiful sunset he had recently witnessed at Poona and pointed out how the natives apparently took no notice of such brilliant scenes, the equal of which were not to be seen perhaps in any other parts of the world. In conclusion Mr. Selby said that the introduction of drawing would lead to the development of arts and the cultivation of the enjoyment of life Having given his ideas on drawing, he asked Mr. Burns to address the meeting.

ADDRESS BY MR. BURNS.

Mr. Burns said: The bringing together of all the Drawing Masters in Government High Schools throughout the Presidency offered a fitting opportunity of discussing the subject of drawing in schools generally, and of focussing opinion upon the present methods of instruction now that drawing has become a compulsory subject. I regret that both the want of time and space prevented our having more masters than those teaching in Government Schools during September, but I trust that early next year it may be found possible to arrange for a similar course being held for masters in aided schools and from Native States. But although many directly interested in this subject have been absent from the course, and are not present to-day, I felt that the work done during the month by the drawing masters could not fail to be of interest to you, sir, and to the masters and teachers of Bombay; for it represents to a great extent the outcome of the experiments conducted for the last two years in the School of Art. On the other hand, as the person to whom most matters connected with drawing are referred, I am anxious to explain fully the experiments we have been making and to offer the results for the criticism of those interested in any alterations of the present system before making suggestions affecting it. The system of drawing teaching at present in practice was instituted by my predecessor Mr. John Griffiths, and it is to his energy and zeal that the progress in the teaching of drawing is primarily due. It is, to him, that we owe the present ample supply of capable drawing masters, at the disposal of Government and the heads of schools, and by him was organized the existing machinery for training as many more as may be wanted in the future. Mr. Griffiths imported the best system in existence in his day, that of the science and art department of England, but as we all know the views regarding education held by one generation differ widely from those held by the next, and perhaps in no subject has there been a more general modification of opinion, regarding principles and methods, than in the teaching of drawing during the last twenty years, and as a result neither the system Mr. Griffiths introduced nor the department which worked it are any longer in existence in England. The principal objections to it were that it was firstly uninteresting; secondly that the copies and examples were conventional in form and not natural; thirdly that it failed to recognise the presence of a sense of colour in children at all; fourthly that it did not cultivate the habit of observation; and fifthly that it confused science with art,—somewhat comprehensive criticisms, but objections which, I am afraid, it would be difficult to refute in regard to it, and to its offspring in Bombay. The someting wanting in our system was fully recognised by Mr. Giles, who gave me every encouragement to attempt to overcome some of its drawbacks by means of experiments in the School of Art, in order that something definite could be placed before Government, as a substitute for whatever it was proposed to discard. As you are aware there is no lack of "cut and dried" new schemes to choose from, each advocating some more or less eccentric method of instruction, illustrated with pictures of prize pupils doing "free arm drawing" or "round arm drawing" with every conceivable implement suitable or unsuitable from slate pencil to a red hot poker—in every imaginable attitude from balancing himself on a stool to sitting on the floor. I cannot offer anything exciting of this nature, but have attempted to retain so much of what is good in the old system, and by substituting purely artistic subjects for a great deal of science, to create a course which can be worked in large classes by masters trained under the old system, as well as by those educated more recently. All the essentials of this course as we are now working it at the School of Art are on the board before you and the materials for carrying it into practice are upon the table.

COLOUR IN ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

The subjects comprised in it are:—Colour drawing pencil, or pen drawing, geometry, geometrical pattern, design, and memory drawing. It has been arranged to suit all classes of schools, and the examples shown here cover the ground, with the exception of model or object drawing from the most elementary stage to the second grade. You will observe that the examples begin with colour for the elementary pupils—this is the most revolutionary portion of the new in comparison with the old system, but it is based upon the sound principle that those facts which strike the eye first, should not be relegated to the last place in the order of study, but should take their proper position at the beginning. The colour of an object always draws the attention before its form—a statement that can be tested by anyone who looks at a fluttering flag—its colour can at once be seen, but its shape is not to be determined. Animals and insects on the other hand in order to protect themselves against their enemies assume the colour of the localities they haunt—showing that were the colours of two objects is the same forms, is difficult to distinguish. But independently of any scientific justification, the fact that colour is more interesting gives it its greatest claim to precedence. The old idea that the earlier stages of drawing in order to be educational, should be extremely dull, has no more claim to acceptance than the most modern one that if it is interesting it must be educational though there is a great deal more liklihood of success through the latter than the former. The great fault in all the brush work schemes I have seen, and I think I have seen nearly all that have been published, is that the brush and not the holder or guider of it determines the form. This, to my mind, is no training to the hand at all. By making the pupil begin by filling in squares, and gradually painting more difficult shapes, until a natural leaf form is approached, and at the same time increasing the size of the washes put on, the hand becomes able to control the brush filled with paint and to draw with it. Another fault I have to find with brush work schemes, is that the objects depicted are, as a rule, painted upon white paper without a background, a pupil consequently never realizes the immense effect exercised upon one colour by the those which impinge upon it. In the scheme before you I have attempted to impress this from the start upon the attention of the pupil, by giving examples of the three primary pigments, each with its relation to white, the highest note of the scale, and against black the lowest note of the scale; their relation to one another in the juxtaposition, and the possibilities of increasing the number of colours by superimposing one upon another. Between these exercises it is advisable in my opinion to introduce drawing with a pencil from a large copy drawn from a natural leaf which has been previously pressed or better still from a large pressed leaf itself, pinned on a board. Nature at this stage must be flattened, but nature should be drawn from always, in preference to copies which represent another person's view of nature. I may say here, that as a practical painter I do not believe at all, in making children continually paint witout any preliminary pencil drawing—whether a painter draws an object before he paints it depends entirely upon the class of objects he wishes to depict—no painter would attempt to draw the outline of a cloud that is hurrying across the sky before the monsoon, as a preliminary to painting it, for the simple reason that its shape would have changed before half a dozen strokes were made with his pencil, but if he wished to make a careful study of the highly decorated front of a building in sunlight full of minute drawing, brought out against deep shadows, he would probably make an extremely careful drawing in pencil before the placed any colour upon the paper. There is no more antagonism between form and colour than there is between air and water, and each has its given place in nature and art. I have mentioned large copies, these should, in my opinion, be substituted for small ones, because measurements then must be proportional; and not actual measurements as is often done when the latter are used. The drawing is also done at a proper distance from the eye and is done smaller than the copy, all of which are practices observed when drawing from nature. It is a usual practice to draw on the black board before the pupils, but my objections to this are, that the copy on the board is white upon black while the pupil draws black upon white paper, and the time taken by the master in drawing upon the board can, in my opinion, be more profitably spent in supervising his pupils from the start. I now come to

GEOMETRY

from the point of view of a draughtsman and a drawing teacher—that is a trainer of the hand and eye, the study of geometry at all is only useful so far as it teaches the drawing pupil. Short cuts to certain results—it is easier to construct and divide accurately, polygons and other figures essential to the construction of repeating patterns by means of a geometrical problem than it is to make them by measurements of hand and eye. It has its further use in making a pupil neat in such work, and gives him a grounding in the use of mathematical instruments. For this purpose only the first thirty-five problems are necessary, these beyond that number belong to the domain of science and not to that of art. In the scheme before you, therefore, after completing the study of the first thirty-five problems, a return is made to the first, and by repeating the figure there described, the pupil is shown how geometrical patterns are formed and so on through the whole of the principal geometrical figures. This is a development of geometry in a direct line with the freehand or brush drawing which accompanies it, and one which explains to the pupil the practical bearing his previous study of the problems, has upon the patterns succeeding it. If any pupil wishes to proceed with the scientific study of geometry he is prepared to understand any subsequent problems, but such problems should be treated as science and not art. When the course of geometrical pattern is completed the same geometrical figures are taken and the pupil is shown how by arranging the free hand or colour drawing done from nature within the limits of such shapes, which can be repeated indefinitely over any given surface, his freehand drawing is at once converted into a design, and the whole field of veried natural form is thrown open to choose from. The adaptation of natural form to design is essential to all vitality in ornament, but of which no use has been made in India for centuries I commend to your notice the stencilled fabrics, and designs prepared by pupils in the School of Art, which are arranged in one of the class rooms, the patterns upon which are constructed upon this principle in many by very young boys Every one here shown is an original design based upon a flower grown in the school garden and has been designed by the practically unassisted pupil. I come now to the last subject, namely, "Memory Drawing." I did not place it last on the list because I considered it least important, for it is perhaps the most important part of the scheme in its bearing upon general education. Practical teachers know that not more than fifteen per cent. of their pupils have a natural faculty for drawing. What then is the function of drawing in regard to the remaining eighty-five per cent? You can up to a certain point train everyone's hand to put down roughly what he sees, just as you can teach everyone to write and to do this is one of the obvious and direct functions of drawing in schools. There is, however, another and equally important one, namely, to cultivate the habit of observation, and so induce in the mind of the pupil an intelligent interest in the multitude of facts which pass before his eyes and to train the thinking and seeing faculties to act together. Very few more useful accomplishments can be imagined than the power to draw readily from memory—in every walk of life and it especially is this the case with class teachers. I propose, therefore, that at the end of each lesson a given object which is familiar to the pupils shall be announced as the subject of the memory drawing for the next lesson. Ten minutes will be quite long enough in which to do the drawing, as only the general facts can be remembered and a clean outline is not important. The exercise can be taken in the last ten minutes of each lesson. In conclusion, Mr. Burns said he had attempted to show what had been done at the School of Art, and in doing so, had no wish to force any scheme on the Presidency, and invited those present to ask any questions dealing with matters he had placed before them.

Mr. Selby pointed out how the masters of the Government High Schools had had the advantage of learning the principles underlying the practical teaching of drawing placed before them by Mr. Burns, and he asked those present if any of them wished to know any information on the subject from Mr. Burns. Mr. James Macdonald said he did not feel himself justified in passing any remarks on what had been said, but such claim as he had was first derived from the fact that forty years ago he had managed to obtain a prize for drawing. He had been interested for many years in the subject of drawing and he thought one of the greatest difficulties the schoolmasters had to contend against in Bombay or elsewhere was the fact that drawing masters were not numerous. They had to be satisfied with such as they could get, He was glad to hear now that the deficiency had been remedied. He took this occasion to point out that some of the inspectors who were going round examining schools, were exceedingly able men but their views differed from those which were then expressed by Mr. Burns. He suggested that in future drawing inspectors should intimate on what lines their examination would be made. He felt grateful for what had been done for drawing during the last two or three years in the Presidency. During his connection with schools in Bombay he had known that most able and skilled Principals of the School of Art complained that they were not supported by the authorities. They wanted funds and encouragement, and certainly that was a thing about which they had a right to complain. He had also known Government to be very zealous in regard to arts and industries, but failed to find sympathy with the principals which they had a right to expect. He now thought that a "golden age" had fallen upon Bombay for they now had most able principal on the one hand and on the other hand the Director of Public Instruction, backed by the highest authorities in the Presidency, taking warm interest in the matter He thought that explained the rapid progress made with the arts and considered the subject was one that should be strongly taken up by all schoolmasters. It was a matter for congratulation that they had been able to come to the conference and to learn what had been done in regard to school drawing. He considered drawing to be of great importance as it not only steadied the hand but improved the eye.

Mr. Burns explained in answer to queries that teachers in secondary schools should have the same advantage as the teachers in Government schools and said he hoped next year to be able to send a circular round and to see the teachers of aided schools to attend the course of instruction in the School of Art.

Mr. McNee thought it would be a great assistance to the masters, if a scheme was laid down prescribing the course for each standard.

Mr. Macdonald said it would be two or three years before such a scheme was formed.

Mr. Burns said no change in the present course would be made without notice being given. He supposed that boys of aided schools would go through the same course as those in the vernacular schools and they had arranged for that. At present the teachers of training colleges had to go through their first and second grade course. So far as drawing was concerned, the more facilities they had the better it was. The school board of London had considered similar matters and they laid down three or four courses any one of which could be chosen by a school.

After some further discussion, Mr. Selby in closing the proceedings drew the attention of the teachers present to the advantages of the materials and implements, placed on the table before them, which were very cheap and useful. He felt sure that every body would agree with him in expressing their thanks to Mr. Burns for his most instructive discourse.

Mr. Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to the President, which was carried with acclammation and the proceedings terminated.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the company's mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on Saturday afternoon at 4, p. m., Mr. Harkisondas Nurrotumdas presiding. The directors' report stated that after writing off Rs. 8,836-10-6, on account of sundry charges and repairs, the net profits of the company amounted to Rs. 2,14,798-0-2, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,220-0-10. brought forward from last year's accounts, which would, no doubt, be considered satisfactory. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,14,798-0-2, the directors had paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1901, and had set apart Rs. 80,000 for depreciation of machinery. Those items in all amounted to Rs. 1,37,500 leaving an available balance of Rs. 77,298-0-2, from which the directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended 30th June last, absorbing Rs. 69,000 and making the dividend equal to Rs. 110 per share for the whole year, and a bonus of Rs. 5,000 to the company's employes, the balance of Rs. 3,298-0-2 being carried forward to next year's account.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said: Gentlemen—It is indeed a pleasure to see that with the return of comparatively favourable conditions in the cotton industry your company has been able to earn during the year under report the handsome profit of Rs. 2,14,798-0-2, which is equivalent to nearly 20 per cent profit on your capital. You are to be congratulated on this most satisfactory result of the operation of the company for the last official year and equally so on being able to further strengthen your existing financial reserve, large as it is, by adding to it Rs. 80,000, When we remember the fact of growing competition and diminishing margin of profit, you will no doubt go with me to say that it is a prudent policy which dictates the building up of as strong a reserve as possible. But, gentlemen, as I have more than once observed, you owe the continued success of your company's operations to the careful and prudential management of your agents. They have been instrumental in uniformly realising for you handsome earnings be the year good or bad. Let us hope that the same success will be secured to our company in future, Times seems to be improving. As far as immediate future is concerned we are more hopeful. All apprehensions of a deficient rainfall, and therefore of a rising market for the raw staple have been removed, so that the partial depression which still overhangs the cotton industry is likely to give way to a year of general prosperity in which I am confident your company will be able to have its fair share.

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund seconded the proposition which was carried.

Messrs. Harkisondas Nurrotumdas and Narottam Morarjee Goculdas were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhavji and Harjivan Soonderdas were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended 30th June last, was declared. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LIMITD.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m., Dr. L. J. Pinto occupied the chair.

The directors' report stated:—In waiting upon you with the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1902, your directors regret that like last year the crops having failed in Kathiavad, your presses there had to be closed, while the work at Kim, as you will see from the report, was a little better than last year. The total number of bales pressed by the company this year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—Bhownagar nil bales as against nil in 1901; Mahwa nil bales as against 77 in 1901. Kim 7,340 bales as against 3,815 in 1901. The profit and loss account shows a debit balance of Rs. 1,6?8-9-5 after deducting Rs. 914-10-4, this being the amount of commission which the agents have abandoned. Dr. L. J. Pinto and Mr. Chaturbhooj Bhaichandbhai retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. The meeting tendered their best thanks to their agents, Messrs. Mulji Nathoobhoy and Company for their voluntarily giving up Rs. 914-10-4, the amount of their commission for the year under report. Thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort Bombay, on Saturday afternoon last, when Mr. Shamarav Vithal presided.

The directors' report stated:—The net earnings of the mills for the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,214-6-0, of which your directors have set aside Rs. 25,000 to the credit of depreciation fund account leaving a balance of Rs. 18,214-6-0. To this sum your directors have added Rs. 16,998-2-0 drawn from the reserve dividend fund account, thereby enabling them to recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per share. The working of the mills during the first half of the year was barely remunerative, and although the condition of the trade improved somewhat during the second half-year, yet owing to the failure of crops in Gujarat and other districts where supplies of stapled cotton used to be available, the demand which formerly ran on these varieties diverted itself to the cotton of our districts, rates of which in consequence were maintained at disproportionately high figures throughout the season. This seriously effected the profits of your mills. Notwithstanding we trust the result which has been obtained will be considered satisfactory. A fire involving a loss of Rs. 5,728-9-10 occurred in the mixing room of the old mill in the month of February last. The full amount, however, has been recovered from the Insurance Companies concerned. The property of the company including the cotton and yarn stocks have been insured for Rs. 17,85,500. Mr. Cursedji Cowasji Dalal visited the mills to check the stocks on the 30th of June last, and his report is appended hereto. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, one of your directors, left during the month of May last on six months' leave to England. Mr. Shamarav Vithal retires from the board by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. C. C. Dalal present themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The report was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report, the remuneration of the auditors being fixed at Rs. 200 each. Thanks were tendered to the directors, agents, chairman and vice-chairman of the company for their able management of the company's affairs.

THE GOAN COMMUNITY AND KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

The Central Committee of the Goan Demonstration of loyalty to his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII and Emperor of India on the occasion of the Coronation have received a letter of acknowledgement of the address and casket presented to his Majesty from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Foreign Secretary of State. The Address and casket were presented to his Majesty on behalf of the Goans in the British Empire by the Marquis of Soveral, Portuguese Ambassador attached to the Court of St. James, in a special audience. The following is Lord Lansdowne's letter:—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
August, 30th 1902.

"The King, my Sovereign, duly received your Address conveying the congratulations of the Goan Community resident in Bombay and in other parts of India on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation. The King commands me to return his Majesty's best thanks for this Address, which it has afforded him much pleasure to receive.—I am, etc.,

(Sd) LANSDOWNE.

AN AMUSING SWINDLE.

AMBITION AND ROGUERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged one Gharibshah Imanshah with cheating one Gangaram Ramratan, a sweetmeat seller at the Crawford Market in respect of Rs. 2-10. Complainant said that the accused came to his shop about a fortnight ago and inquired about his health. Then accused offered to remedy the cold which complainant was suffering from. Complainant having consented, accused gave him some leaves and directed him to take them in milk. Some days after accused again visited the complainant at his spot on the 18th instant. At that interview accused offered to give something to the complainant which he (accused) said would make him (complainant) remember him for ever. Complainant inquired what was that. Accused consented to give it and asked complainant to get a yard and a quarter of new cloth and some flowers. Complainant brought the cloth and the flowers and accused wrapped up something in the cloth and made a bundle of it. Accused then proposed that they should go to the sea side and taking complainant in his company went to the sea shore at Chowpatti. At Chowpatti accused gave the bundle to complainant and told him not to open it. He said that a divine voice would command complainant to open the bundle and then only he could open it. Accused then took the flowers from the complainant and walked into the waters to make an offering of the same to the sea. Both then left Chowpatti for complainant's shop where accused handed the bundle over to the complainant. He said that complainant would find a big lump of gold in the bundle when he opened it at its proper time. Besides the gold would be of a very superior quality and would bring Rs. 30 per tola. Then accused further told complainant that he could convert 21 four-anna pieces into as many gold "mohors" if he (complainant) would give him the silver coins. Complainant replied that he could not afford to give 21 four anna pieces but would give as many two-anna pieces, if that would serve the purpose. Accused consented and ordered him to get a pice worth of red powder. Complainant brought the coins and the powder and with that both marched towards the Victoria Terminus. Both sat down on the road side in the neighbourhood and accused began to mix the coins with the powder. Of a sudden he asked the complainant to get five pice and a quarter worth of "poories" (fried bread) with the direction that on his way back to the spot the complainant should reduce every one of the "poories" to very small pieces. Complainant did so and on his return found that accused had disappeared with the money, complainant then came back to the shop disappointed and opened the divine gift of the bundle. To his surprise he found a big stone wrapped up in it. On Friday afternoon he found the accused near the Bori Bunder Police chowkey and handed him over to the police. On the accused admitting the offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Questioned by the Magistrate, complainant said that he was 59 years old and carried on his business in Bombay for over 30 years.

The Magistrate asked him to keep the stone with him as a warning not to be beguiled by people like the accused in future.

THE KING OF PORTUGALS' BIRTHDAY

On Saturday night the members of the "Real Instituto Luso Indiano" gave a ball in the Framji Cowasji Hall in honour of the birthday of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. The hall was tastefully decorated. Many foreign Consuls and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Before the ball commenced the Portuguese Consul-General, Senhor Visconde de Wrem presented to the "Instituto Luso Indiano the diploma from his Majesty the King, who is pleased to confer on that institute the title Real or Royal. The Consul in presenting the diploma, in a brief speech, eulogized the good efforts of the Instituto and acknowledged the deep loyalty of Goans towards their Sovereigns. The ball was over at the early hours of the morning.

Yesterday at 9 a.m. thanksgiving services were held in the Dabul Church, presided over by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. The Consul-General, Vice-Consuls and a large number of people attended the occasion. At 1 p.m., there was a reception at the Consulate, Florence House, Apollo Bunder, which many leading members of the Portuguese community attended. The "Bombaense," a local Anglo-Portuguese paper, in a leading article, gives expression to the unbounded loyalty of the Goans towards their sovereigns and in most feeling terms calls the Queen Dona Amelia, "o anjo da caridade—the angel of charity. The festivities terminated with a dinner last night given by the Consul, to which many leading members of the Goan community were invited.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND AND THE BOMBAY ANJUMAN.

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay has received the following communication from His Excellency Reched Pasha, the President of the Hedjaz Railway Commission and Minister of Finance His Excellency writes:—"I had the pleasure of receiving your letter dated 28th June 1902 announcing the remittance through Comptoir Nationale d'escompte of one thousand pounds sterling being part of contributions collected by your kind endeavours towards the construction expenses of Hamidieh Hedjaz Railway. The above mentioned sum has been cashed from the Imperial Othman Bank of our Town and entered to the credit of the Hedjaz Railway fund. In return I forward you herewith a receipt numbered (2795) for the said amount. The official formalities which must be gone through for the bestowals of medals to the contributors named in your letter are following their regular course and their result will be communicated to you in due time. I am desired by the Hedjaz Railway Fund Commission to express to you and your Anjaman their high appreciation of your praiseworthy exertions in collecting contributions and to request you at the same time, to convey to the honorable donors our heartfelt thanks for their piouszeal and unsparing generosity.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanad	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	9	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	3	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	17	15	101
Same date last year	18	33	131

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	9	10	97
Total plague deaths to date	120,177	93,446	
Same date last year	22	24	111

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A FIGHTING DEAD MAN.

A vernacular paper says the "Rangoon Gazette" is responsible for a weird story. That the story is perfectly true there can be but little doubt, since all the inhabitants of a village witnessed the facts in broad daylight, with unspeakable horror and to the detriment of their nerves. We might doubt one witness, but how can we doubt a whole village? Moreover, the respectable elder who received beating will certainly have the bumps still on his head, and these must, of course, be irrefutable proofs. It is not often a dead man gives such a lot of trouble. For once the Burmese are at a loss to explain the case satisfactorily, although they try hard to solve it. This is a good opportunity for lovers of spiritualism to come forward and enlighten the people on the subject.

In the Henzada district is the village called Thayetok. Therein a Burman named Ko Chit Tin fell sick and lingered a long time; at last, he, as the Burmese say, vanished into another state of existence. We are told nothing about the character of the man while he was alive which might give us a clue to the exhibition of bad temper he gave to the villagers after his death; perhaps he did not like being dead, and so vented his discontent on those around him. The news of his death was soon known in the village, and according to the touching custom of the Burmese people, everybody came forward to help, according to his means, the relatives in giving a decent burial. Some compassionate persons had also come to give a helping hand in performing the last duties. Among these was a respectable elder called Oo Ywet, who, seated near the body, was giving his instructions to all. The dead man must have been for a long time listening patiently to those instructions which he did not relish, or perhaps he had an old grudge against Oo Ywet, for, lo! he suddenly got up, his patience exhausted, got hold of poor Oo Ywet, and gave him such a thrashing as he had never before received in his life. The venerable elder uttered an unearthly yell of fear and pain, and most of the people who filled the house decamped without more ado, screaming and shrieking in in a manner that may well be imagined. Some, however, stayed and closed round the fighting corps, pulling it this way and that, and trying to separate it from the distracted elder, who in his object fear, passively received the blows. It is said it was not an easy task, but at last they succeeded in putting him on the couch, but no effort, no coaxing, and no reproaches could persuade Ko Chit Tin to lie down. He sat up rigidly in a threatening attitude, and the united strength of all those present could not move him. Oo Ywet was gasping for breath, and the villagers were exhausted. At last a man was sent to the cemetery to have a grave hastily dug; the others got hold of the body, and began to drag it to its narrow cell. At last, after a great struggle he was thrown into the hole and securely buried.

The Burmese endeavour to explain the case as follows. There is a state of punishment after death known as Prit abhavanam. Pritta somewhat corresponds to ghost or manes. There are several kinds of those prittas, some being quite inoffensive, and others very cruel. They are possessed of a certain amount of superhuman power produced by some deed or deeds (karma), performed in some previous existence. Thus, they are able to assume many forms and appearances; to fly through the air, to enter the body of and possess some persons; to do evil to people whose karma in some past Chit Tin must have become a pritta and for the love existence was bad. Ko or mischief have entered the body he had just left and given the weird spectacle described above; or perhaps, Oo Ywet had a bad karma, and was thus one of those to whom ghosts do mischief. In that case, any ghost near at hand may have entered the body of Ko Chit Tin, and beaten Oo Ywet to give him a warning to be more careful in the present existence than he had been in some previous one.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NITHSDALE.

THE VESSEL AT COLOMBO.

There was great excitement in Colombo harbour on the morning of the 22nd instant, when the steamer Nithsdale of Glasgow, which ran aground on a coral reef off Gafor Island of the Maldive group on the 8th instant and which had been given up for lost, arrived in the early morning 17 days after she left Colombo. After the statements made by some of her rescued crew before the Superintendent of Wrecks last week, no other conclusion than that the vessel had foundered was possible. In the absence of definite information on this point, however, the loss of the steamer could not have been taken for a certainty until the return to Colombo of H.M.S. Fox (Captain F. S. Pelham) which left on the 15th instant to search for the vessel. The steamer was manned by a party of blue jackets who were put on board as the vessel was shorthanded, and it was reported to Captain Pelham that some of the crew had deserted and landed on Gafor Island, and were subsequently brought to Colombo in the steamer Amra. The Fox steamed direct to Male, the capital of the Maldive Islands, and dropped anchor in Male harbour on the 17th instant. There Captain Pelham received information that the big English steamer which had been on a reef off Gafor Island had got away and was reported to be at Padi-poolo atoll, to the north of Cardiva Island. The anchor was heaved and the Fox altering her course, reached that place early on the 18th instant, and saw the Nithsdale riding at anchor about a mile and a half from shore. Boats put out from the vessels and greetings were exchanged, and Captain Pelham learning in what a condition the disabled vessel was rendered all assistance, and, as already stated, accompanied the Nithsdale to Colombo.

CAPTAIN SEDDON'S STORY.

Captain Seddon entherviewed by a press representative, was very emphatic in his denunciation of the boatswain and the others of the crew, who went ashore. "They deserted the ship" said the Captain, who appeared to feel very much the unfaithfulness of his men. "Three hours after they had left I worked the engines and put away to a lagoon 30 miles away. That was on Monday; two days later, the 'Fox' appeared, and helped us to save a good part of the cargo of sugar, and rendered us a lot of assistance." From the time of the first shock every effort was made to get matters right, but without success for some time. Then at last a movement was felt and the ship was really going. The Captain, kept his vessel off the reef about a mile and half distant in expectation of the crew coming back. After having waited, however, for some time the vessel was directed to the atoll already mentioned and here the extent of her damage was pretty accurately made out. The forepeak and forehold were full of water. A lot of the cargo was jettisoned, and with great difficulty and under circumstances the most trying—the weather being very nasty—matters were adjusted. The Captain spoke in terms of warm praise of the natives of the place who render every assistance in their power cheerfully. The Captain, still solicitous with regard to the fate of the crew who had gone ashore and expecting to pick them up made one more effort and sent the third officer in a body to look for them. The search was futile. The third officer experienced a really rough time of it and his long absence causing anxiety, the Captain decided on going in search, but before arrangements were made he returned.

SETTING TO WORK.

Captain Pelham on coming up with the "Nithsdale" and ascertaining the true state of affairs ordered a party of bluejackets to go on board and render all assistance. Carpenters set to work shoring up the bulk head and strengthening it. The bulkhead between No. 1 and 2 holds was made quite safe and this important work having been done and a few other preparations made, a start was made for Colombo. Captain Seddon was not certain of the future arrangements not having received instructions, but he thought the "Nithsdale" will be taken to Bombay to be docked. The Chief Officer, Mr. Duncan, and the fourth officer, Mr. Sheriff who had been sent in search of help when the vessel stuck were early on board and, it is needless to say, received a hearty greeting, from the Captain and the others of the crew.

BREAKAGE OF A TRAM WIRE

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On Monday evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, one of the overheard tram wires broke and fell upon the road just a little distance from Popham's Broadway, Madras. This meant, of course that all the trams running from the Power House in the direction of the Beach, had to come to a standstill, with the result that very soon some seven cars were drawn up in a long line. A large crowd collected at the spot, and everything was done by the constable on beat and the tram servants to help persons and animals away from the live wire. In spite of this a horse drawing a brougham happened to touch the wire, with the result that the unfortunate animal received a severe shock, however the horse came to shortly afterwards and was led away. The men sent by the Tramway Company soon reconnected the wires when the trams commenced to run again.

The "New York Journal of Commerce" announces the formation by strong financial and shipping interests there of the "American Asiatic Steamship Company," which will operate between New York and the Far East. The sailings are to be monthly and will begin with the chartered British steamer Gibraltar, but the company intend to build their own vessels. The directors include Messrs. August, Belmont and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

A GIFTED MUSICIAN.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN COMPOSER.

A correspondent sends the following to the "Indian Daily Telegraph":—Having just seen in the "Queen" a portrait and short account of Violet Stewart, a young lady who may be said to belong to India, I am glad to be able to give you more details of this talented musician. She was born in Allahabad, of Scottish and English parents, and baptised by our late Archdeacon, but only lived there a few months. Having a musical mother, she was brought up in an atmosphere of music, for the mother constantly got up concerts and theatrical performances for the church organ or some benevolent purpose, and the child used to hear the rehearsals at her own home, and when only two or three years of age used to go to the painoforte and pick out the airs she had heard. When six years of age she was taken home by her mother, and left there. A story is told of her stay at a doctor's house in Yorkshire, that she and her sister of four were taken out of bed and brought downstairs in their night dresses to play the Chopin Waltz to some visitors. Subsequently her mother returned to England and placed Violet and her three sisters in a private boarding school, where they remained till the death of the father obliged them to be brought out to India. The mother and sisters began a private school and Violet was taught by Mrs. Stewart till her ill health obliged the school to be broken up. During those three years, two entertainments were given in Nyni Tal (all five of the family assisting), which were said to be the best of the season. After two years in Mussoorie, Miss Stewart set herself to work to get to England again for her studies; for though she had obtained a degree with honours from the London School of Music, she was not satisfied. With the assistance of a friend and the help of her mother, she was enabled to go to the Royal Academy of Music. The first year she took two bronze medals for piano-playing and sight-singing. The following Christmas she gained her L. R. A. M. with honours as a teacher and performer. The second year she gained two silver medals for the same subjects, as well as the Louisa Hopkins prize of ten guineas. The first year was hard work as every student has to attend classes for harmony, sight-singing, &c., as well as take up two studies. The piano and singing were her two that year. The second year she took the violin as her second subject, and was made a sub-professor of the Academy, as well as having several private pupils, which enabled her to be nearly self-supporting. Miss Stewart has composed two songs, one of which is very delicate and fanciful and is called "Fancies." Mr. Matthay, her professor, says she is one of his best student interpreters of Chopin, perhaps, because her own nature is dreamy, like the great composer's. No praise can be too great to give Mr. Matthay. He has encouraged and praised her, given her extra lessons, and done more for a stranger than most busy and popular Professors would do through pure love of his art, and Miss Stewart is devoted to him and his charming little wife. It is not likely that we shall have this young lady in India again, as she has so far succeeded well in her profession at home.

SLIGHT TO A PRINCE.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND THE GRAND DUKE BORIS.

An "Express" Telegram dated New York, Sept. 5, says: Mrs. Roosevelt's action in declining to lunch with the Grand Duke Boris yesterday at her home in Oyster Bay, where the Russian prince was entertained by the President, has caused a great deal of comment, most of which is highly favourable to the President's wife.

It is stated that Mrs. Roosevelt objected to receiving the Grand Duke owing to the reports of his somewhat highly-coloured life during his visit in this country. On several occasions the Grand Duke has failed to keep appointments with high officials owing to his delight in the lighter side of nature.

A very large section of the people applaud Mrs. Roosevelt, and it is felt that the traditional moral virtue of the ladies of the White House has not departed.

It is stated that the Women's Christian Temperance Union has instigated a campaign against the Russian prince, and that Mrs. Roosevelt has been largely influenced by their action.

There was nothing pronounced about Mrs. Roosevelt's refusal. She quietly left her home early in the morning, and spent the day with her husband's uncle, Mr. James Roosevelt, leaving her husband to receive the prince, and nothing would have been made public about the matter had not the Women's Christian Temperance Union's letter to the President asking him not to receive the prince been sent to the newspapers.

A subsequent message states that the Grand Duke Boris had arranged to leave New York for Paris on Sept. 9th:—

In the event of his departing on scheduled time, the soubrettes of all the New York theatres have decided to go with the Duke to the pier and there bid him good-bye. In doing this they are imitating their sisters of Chicago, who gathered at the railway station and blew kisses to his Royal Highness as his train started on its way eastward.

The Archduke has been in the United States for almost a month, and on his way across the Continent from San Francisco to New York the papers have faithfully chronicled all the strange doings of the Duke, from his being thrown out of a theatre for refusing to cease smoking to his breaking an appointment with the governor of the State of New York to accept a sudden invitation to a champagne supper.

His Imperial Highness takes all this publicity with the utmost good nature, and tells the reporters when they go to interview him that he is captive to the charms of the American women. Clergymen of the Russian Orthodox Church, however, who are in America, have denounced from their pulpits the stories published about the Duke, and extol him as a pattern of all the virtues.

DEATH OF FATHER JOSEPH TILLMANN.

The death is announced of the Rev. Father Joseph Tillmann, S. J., at the age of 36. He was born in Rhineland on the 29th Nov. 1866. As a young boy he wanted to consecrate his life to missionary work, and although the only son of his father, he left home and entered the Mission School at Turnhout in Belgium. After finishing the necessary studies he entered the Society of Jesus in 1888, became priest two years ago, made his third year of probation in France, and landed in India on the Dec. 1901. Shortly afterwards he was sent to the Anand Mission. On the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary he took his last vows. On the 29th inst. he was brought back from Anand sick of typhoid fever and in the last stage of the disease. Shortly after his arrival he received the last Sacraments and died at the St Xavier's High-School on Monday. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 7 A.M., His Grace the Archbishop officiating.

EMPEROR RUNS AMOK.

ANNAM RULER SHOOTS THREE OF WIVES.

A Tragic sensation in the royal palace at Annam recently occurred, according to mail advices. The young emperor suddenly went mad, and rushing into the harem shot three of his wives in cold blood. The empress remonstrated with him, whereupon he had her bound to a favourite menial and flogged nearly to death. The alarmed officials sent for the French Resident, who at once ordered the emperor to be seized. In a few days the fit passed, but the emperor still shows signs of an impaired intellect, and will probably be dethroned.

The statement that the horse which completed the whole distance in the Brussels-Ostend "military ride" died some time after the race is, we are informed, an unfounded one. Lieutenant Madamer's horse "Courageux," it appears, fulfilled the conditions which entitled him to the special prize of 4,000 francs, namely, that his mount should be in a perfectly sound state after this remarkable effort. A number of horses were ridden to death. The survival of "Courageux" certainly does not diminish the discredit attaching to those who attempted the feat with horses less carefully trained for the occasion.

The last of the members of the Swiss Legion who settled in Kent, and who were raised by this country at the time of the Crimean war in 1855, has passed away at Dover in the person of Mr. John Ulrich Weidman. The deceased, who was 80 years of age, became a naturalised Englishman, and was up to the time of his death a Dover tradesman. Mr. Weidman enlisted in November 1855, and became a colour sergeant in the 2nd Regt. of the British Swiss Legion. During the Crimean war the Swiss Legions, which consisted of men drawn from Austria, Italy, France, Spain, and Switzerland, with the German Legions, occupied the garrisons of Dover, Shorncliffe, and Aldershot.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.

GENERAL BERTI'S SURRENDER.

The following despatch has been received in New York from Panama:—"In the terms of surrender General Herrera recognises that the defeat of General Berti was because of the superiority of force and allows General Berti to retain his sword in recognition of his heroic defence of Agua Dulce. The general officers have been released on parole at Penonome and Santiago de Veragua. General Herrera says that he may exchange them for some thousands of Liberals in the custody of the Government. General Berti says he was compelled to capitulate through absolute lack of food and the conviction that the Government could not send timely help. General Herrera is now expected to operate on the Isthmus. There are 2,500 men already available for the defence of the Government entrenchments at Panama and 1,000 at Colon, while a large number of reinforcements are expected in the course of the week."

Another telegram from Panama states that General Salazar has been appointed supreme commander of the Government troops in the Isthmus. According to a telegram from Colon, the insurgent warships are visible from Panama, but are not in the harbour. General Herrera's troops are at Cherrera. Active preparations are being made for the defence of Panama.

The following telegram has been received here from Kingston, Jamaica:—

"The German steamer Valencia reports desperate fighting at Santa-Marta, on the coast of Colombia, from Friday to Monday. One hundred of the Government troops were killed. The railway was demolished. Terrible atrocities were committed. The Valencia had to leave without her cargo.

"The steamer William Cliff, from Colon, reports that the rebels have already occupied Culebra." A cablegram from the commander of the United States cruiser Ranger, at Panama, states that 2,000 men surrendered at Agua Dulce. The revolutionists are reported to be advancing near Panama.

NAVAL SURPRISE.

FRESH MINISTER AND HIS NEW SUBMARINE.

A telegram dated Paris, September 11, says M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, is creating much surprise in naval circles and is considered by French naval men to be following a most dangerous policy towards the French Navy. Many assert that if the Minister remains long enough in office the navy will be quite disorganised. They argue that M. Pelletan has neither practical nor technical knowledge of the requirements of the navy other than what he has picked up by reading books. He was always noted when a journalist for his articles against the construction of battleships, favouring the development of the torpedo-boat system and submarines. The first thing he did on appointment was to countermand the order given by his predecessor for the construction of two battleships. His critics further assert that he is doing all he can to retard the completion of the big battleships now being built. The battleship La Republique, which was launched at Brest the other day, is not expected to be ready for the active list for four years to come, as for some unknown reason M. Pelletan has indefinitely postponed giving orders for boilers and other fittings. He has, however, always shown great partiality for submarines, and has caused astonishment by suddenly stopping the construction of all vessels of this kind now being built at various ports. It is stated that the Minister has discovered a wonderful submarine the invention of a foreigner. The inventor is installed in an office at the Ministry, and is now working at the completion of his models under the personal protection of M. Pelletan.

HIGH COURT.—September 29.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabi and another vs Amirchand Madhowjee and others—Mansuklal D and J part heard.
802-00—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
713-00—Framjee and H—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
255-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.
259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.
294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bai Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M.
3-02—Muljee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.
35-01—Mansuklal J and H—Jewraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Paste—Little and Co.
39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

461-02—Captain and V—Hajee Gani Hajee Oosman vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Lall Mahomed—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

Undefended New Long Causes.

310-02—In person a Pauper—Purmabai widow vs Muljee Padoo.
354-02—F F P Pavri—Mahomedally Shaik Allibhoy vs Narron Mowjee and another.

Long Causes.

186-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersey Purshotam vs Lukhmidas Bhimjee Raojee—Mathubhai J and M. Little and Co—Part heard.
168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Eduljee Bamboat vs Framjee Eduljee Bamboat—In person—Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

296-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manecklal vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff

Long Cause.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alladin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V
272-01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co., M and M M
269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.
700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Metha—Tyabjee D and Co.
203-01—Unwalla and P—Liladhar Raya vs Hariram Dayal and another—Bhaishanker and K and G.
763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Sha Calianjee Kacoshal and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

THIRD DAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

HORSES STRUCK.

The Poona Grand Annual.

Glencoe, Corroboree, Victor, Ophir and Stoddart.

The Ganeshkind Chase.

Wasess, Fanny, Paladin, Pinwire, Hocsainee and La Bailiffe.

The Breeders Plate.

Bellary, Lady Newbrook, Gentle Lady, Esmeralda and Bijley.

The Wanowrie Stakes.

Hermit, Good Home, Paladin, Cromer, Sur Jamal, Panala II, Stalaber, The Robber, Honey Suckle, Achilles and Chester, Marmion.

The International Stakes.

Minnicha, and Veers.

The Lilliputs.

Hermit, Good Hope, Sur Jamal, Obran, Panaia II, Fruit Salt and The Hypocrite.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th September, 1902.

THE STORY OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY.

EXTRADITION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The New York Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—The American editorial world has been much exercised lately over the decision of the Canadian courts relative to the extradition of Gaynor and Greene, who fled to Canada when charged with complicity in the Savannah Harbour frauds, and when under bail for £8,000. Among many complainings, the "Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, says: "If Canada is to shield all our fugitive criminals who have means, she will nullify in important cases our administration of justice, and become an intolerable nuisance." But the Ledger incidentally, and apparently unconsciously, shows that the decision was perfecty legal and right, saying that the men were charged before the Extradition Commissioner at Montreal with "conspiracy to defraud the United States Government," and admits that the warrant was held invalid because "conspiracy to defraud" is not an extraditable offence under the last Extradition Treaty. The Extradition Judge at Montreal had, therefore, no alternative but to deliver the men from custody, so that the many suggestions in different papers that Mr. Tashereau, for the defence, was too closely connected with the Chief Justice of the same name, are both meaningless and absurd. The Extradition Judge acts solely by virtue of the powers conferred upon him in the Commission issued by the Dominion Government, and has nothing to do with Chief Justice Tashereau.

As one formerly holding the same position on the Niagara frontier, I can say from personal experience, both official and in practice, that the procedure outlined in the treaty and reprinted in the criminal statutes of Canada has to be strictly followed, and that the charge in the warrant does not always disclose the real reason why the fugitive is wanted in United States. In proof of this I may mention a case highly interesting from a non-technical point of view, one which, while making a large international fuss, incidentally discovered the most deeply laid scheme for fraud that was ever known in the United States.

THE INSURANCE OF EDWARD BURNHAM.

In Buffalo, a conspirator calling himself Edward Burnham had himself insured for large amounts in several companies for which Charles Thomas was the agent. The same doctor, also in the conspiracy, passed the risk in each case. About a year or more was then allowed to elapse, during which the conspirators set up Edward Parker as an undertaker, providing him with hearses, horses, and all the necessaries of the business. As a matter of fact, Parker was only wanted for one burial, though in the meantime he established himself as a well-to-do and respectable undertaker. When the appointed time arrived, the insured, Edward Burnham, went to the hotel of a man who was not in the conspiracy, and there took medicines which produced an apparently aggravated form of dysentery. With a view of preparing evidence beforehand, a highly respectable doctor was called in. They wanted to be able to prove afterwards that Burnham was at that time in an extremely low condition. The medicines supplied by the respectable doctor were thrown out of the window, and those taken internally by Burnham were prepared by the doctor who was in the conspiracy.

Burnham, who was supposed to be at the point of death, was then removed in an ambulance to the hotel of Orrin Thomas, another conspirator. Here Burnham was supposed to die, and the respectable practitioner was not called in again, the death certificate being given by the conspiring doctor. An embalmed corpse, which had previously been purchased by the gang from the Buffalo Medical College, now received the attentions of the undertaker, Edward Parker. An Episcopalian clergymen of apparently good standing was also in the ring, and he attended the funeral and read the Burial Service at the grave. They gave the body a magnificent funeral, all the conspirators attending in showy carriages and in the garb of woe. Among these was Lawyer Kennedy, who was then at the head of a prominent legal firm in Buffalo. It was he who drew Burnham's will leaving all his insurance money to one of the conspirators (to be divided, of course, later on), and he was the legal adviser of the whole ring. A nice burial lot had been purchased in Forest Dawn Cemetery, and to this desirable resting place travelled Edward Burnham himself, sitting in a fine carriage and feeling first rate since he stopped taking medicine—the only man, probably, who ever attended his own funeral.

A WEAK POINT IN THE SCHEME.

After the obsequies were over the conspirators thought of a weak point in their scheme. Their buried "Edward Burnham" was a corpse embalmed with arsenic, which would be just as fresh at the end of two years as when buried. Suppose the different insurance companies should find that Charles Thomas had insured the same man in all the companies he acted for! Might they not get suspicious and exhume the body? Parker was then told to take assistance and dig up the body the next night and remove it and fill in the grave. He did so and got the body from the coffin and put it in a bag, when an alarm was given and the night-workers in the lonely cemetery thought they were discovered. They threw down the sack containing the body in the shadow of a fence and ran, leaving the hired horse and buggy tied near by.

Parker fled to the Canadian side, where, before I was appointed to act judicially, I defended him. He was demanded by the United States on a charge of murder, and affidavits were read in support of the warrant, showing that the best experts had examined the body and found enough arsenic in the stomach to produce death, and that Parker was the man who hired the carriage found outside the cemetery after he and his assistants fled.

The Buffalo authorities knew perfectly well that no murder had been committed, for, apart from the appearance of the corpse, the whole explanation was given in Parker's affidavits, but they wanted to put Parker in gaol on the American side and keep him there till he told the whole story of the conspiracy. After this commitment for extradition, I took the case to Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where Chief Justice Sir Adam Wilson released the prisoner on the ground that the affidavits did not show that any one had died or been killed. He appreciated that Parker was wanted for a reason totally different from that stated in the warrant. The Canadian authorities have always construed extradition law strictly; and, properly, there is no such thing as handing over a fugitive "on general principles," as the American editors suggest.

Sir Adam told me afterwards that this was the most extraordinary conspiracy that was ever brought to his notice.

MOUNTAINEERING IN KASHMIR.

DR. AND MRS. WORKMAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, accompanied by Dr. K. Oestreich of Germany, M. Zurbriggen and G. Muller guides of Macugnaga, Italy, have completed the first exploration and survey of the great Chogo Loongma glacier which runs 30 miles northward from Arondu, Baltistan, and of three of its upper branch glaciers, making a total of 55 miles of unknown glacier explored. Colonel H. H. Godwin Austen surveyed the lower part of the glacier about 40 years ago to a height of 11,500 ft. where the last tree growth is found, but the Bullock Workman expedition passed the month of August much higher up, their lower camps being at 15,000 ft., whilst the higher ones, where many days and nights were spent, were at 16,000, 17,500 and 18,400 ft. The first ascents of four peaks and of two snowy passes of 17,500 ft. and 19,000 ft. were made. The 19,000 foot pass, at the head of a Chogo Loongma branch glacier, was carried out from a snow camp at the base of the pass, and was one of great difficulty. The guides were busy cutting steps from 6 a.m. until one p.m., when the party reached the narrow ridge crowning a high ice wall. The incline measured by clinometer was at no time less than 45 degrees, and much of the time rose at 60 degrees. The descent, which had to be made stepping backwards, was arduous and dangerous owing to melting snow, and required five hours, the party reaching camp at 6-30 in the evening. The whole journey, which was of a most icy nature, has been accomplished in spite of numerous obstacles, the two foremost being uncertain weather and difficulty of transport. On different occasions the coolies, although provided with tents, deserted the expedition at snow camps. In these cases, instead of returning with the coolies, the party remained behind, waiting until some of the men returned, or others were sent up by the Government. At one high camp on the Chogo Loongma the members of the party were kept in their tents sixty hours by a severe snow storm, at the beginning of which they had the surpise of seeing their 60 coolies desert, rushing en masse down the glacier to warmer regions. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman say they owe much of the success of their summer exploration to the support of the British and native Governments. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, and General Raja Sir Amar Singh afforded the expedition great assistance in giving strict orders as to supply of coolies and provisions. Village lambardars and Government chaprassies were stationed at Arandu, and at the last grassy camp where even a faithful flock of goats and sheep often shivered through a night's snow storm. The great snow wall at the head of the Chogo Loongma glacier, which previously has never been explored or photographed, Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman have named the Pertap Singh La in honour of H. H. the Maharaja, and the high snowy pass, the culmination of the long glacier running behind Mount Tharamos to the north which the party reached one evening at 5 p.m. was called the Amar Singh La.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Recent experiments (says a contemporary) show that the dolphin, when pursued, can go through the water at the rate of about thirty-two miles an hour. This is great speed, but for a short distance the salmon can do better, since it has frequently been known to swim at the rate of forty miles an hour. Among the smaller fish it is doubtful if there is one more swift than the Spanish mackerel. As a rule, however, all those fish which prey on others are remarkably swift, which is only natural, as if they lacked speed they would be unable to hunt successfully for prey, and would often be obliged to go hungry.

In the country south-east of Damascus are the ruins of the giant cities of Bashan. All the ruins and present-day villages consist of stone houses, well-hewn and admirably fitted. Wood was nowhere used. Each village was provided with one or more towers, most likely used by the people to keep a lookout for the approach of marauding bands of Arabs. All the doors and windows were of stone, which turned on their own sockets. One was 8 feet 6 inches by 6 ft in and 7 1-2 inches thick; it took three men to open or close it and when hit it rung clear like a bell. Some of these doors were finely carved and panelled, and are yet in use. The ceilings consist of long stone slabs hewn smooth and closely fitted, resting on arches from ten to fifteen feet apart. In the principal towns, such as Sawadia, Kunawat, Shobbah, and Bosrah, numerous temples and public buildings are to be found, also arches of triumph. The open reservoirs, still used for collecting the rain water are triumphs of the stone age, and worthy of those who undertook such massive tasks. Everywhere beautifully carved and ornamented sarcophagi abound, in many cases bearing the names of those they once contained.

A recently-published report on the police of the townland island of Bombay, shows that there were 14 murders in Bombay in 1901 as compared with 7 in the previous year, 32 robberies as against 22 in 1900, and 445 cases of house-breaking, as compared with 131. Thefts, however, declined from 3,835 to 3,588. The total number of real cases, under the Indian Penal Code, including 36 from the previous year, was 5,139, of which 3,834 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 74·62, as against 71·85 in the previous year. The total number of real and false cases of all descriptions, including pending cases from the previous year, was 17,799 and 495 respectively, as against 29,955 and 80 in the previous year.

Official statistics show that the farm hand's wage rate has risen every year since 1895, writes the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier," while his extra earnings at the hay and corn harvest remain unaffected. In several counties the increase of income is not very large, but even an additional shilling a week makes an appreciable difference in spending power to the average villager. The memory, however, is to be carried back much beyond seven years to appreciate the full extent of the improvement that has been effected. Labourers in the eastern counties and in Dorset used to consider themselves lucky if their earnings averaged 10s. a week all the year round. The average this season is fifty-five per cent. higher, and so great is the dearth of labour that a further advance seems almost certain. A farm labourer earning between 16s. and 17s. a week, and with a certainty of employment throughout the year, is much more comfortably circumstanced than he would be in London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham with a considerably larger income.

The humours of local papers are notorious, but in a recent stay in the country I came across a particularly exquisite piece of sarcasm, supremely unconscious, of course, in one of the most local of local papers I ever had the joy to encounter. It announced the sudden death of a visitor to the place in a paragraph, philosophically concluding—"The deceased gentleman spent five hours at the Church Bazaar. The next morning he was found dead in bed. The jury returned a verdict of 'Death from natural causes'" Worthy of Dickens as it was the gentle perpetrator of it, in the shape of a small, auburn-haired editor, only gazed in calf-like inquiry when twilted on the subject. So did the jury; while the towns-people took positive offence when it was pointed out to them, and hinted that levity might be the product of "modern Babylon" but not of their self-respecting town. You can have too much self-resp "Free Lance"

The New York "Carpet Trade Review" says that the British tax on linseed at the rate of five shillings a ton will raise the price of linoleum. As about four tons of the seed are required to produce one ton of oil, the tax will be one of £1 on every ton of oil, an additional expense not at all agreeable to manufacturers of linoleum, and especially those exporting to countries under protective tariffs.

September 2.—...This meeting afforded the ladies who formed the truly grand procession on Tuesday morning an opportunity of displaying their beautiful persons and elegant dresses by candle light, but they wanted nothing to set them off—simple nature was their greatest ornament. This meeting will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of beholding such an assemblage of Lancashire Witches.—From the "Times" of 1802.

There is no hod-carrying in Japan, says a contemporary. The native builders have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the onlooker. The mortar is mixed in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man deftly catches the ball, and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof. This plan would scarcely work for lofty monuments and sky-scrapers.

Lord Kitchener (says "M. A. P.") spent the greater part of his visit to Wynyard in dodging the amateur photographers, who were there in great force. Every time he saw a camera exposed, he strategically turned his back upon the manipulator. At luncheon, great preparations had been made by Stockton and West Hartlepool photographers to "snap" him as he sat at the table between Lord and Lady Londonderry. Just as the cameras were put in position, K. of K. removed his chair back a few inches and swiftly took cover behind the Marchioness of Londonderry, who was sitting on his left. On the grand stand at the horse jumping he was still pestered, until at last the word went round officially that "his lordship didn't wish to be annoyed any longer." Then the photo fiends packed up their cameras, and "silently stole away." The cheapness and excellence of modern photographic material have certainly added a new terror to public life.

It is stated that Hartlebury Castle, near Stourport, appertaining to the See of Worcester, is about to be sold, and that part of the proceeds will be given to the endowment of the proposed new See of Birmingham. The Castle has been a residence of the Bishops of Worcester during a very long period. Burthred, King of Mercia, granted the manor to them in the year 853. In or about 1253 Bishop Walter de Cantelupe began to erect the fortified Episcopal residence which his successor, Bishop Gifford, completed and surrounded with a moat; the gatehouse was added by Bishop Carpenter. Having been captured from the Royalists, under Lord Windsor, by Colonel Morgan in the course of the Civil War, the castle was dismantled and for the greater part demolished—the keep excepted—and sold for £3,000. Bishop Hough erected a large portion of the present residence in the reign of George I. and George II., and Bishop Hurd demolished the keep to make way for his alterations. 1781, which include the library, wherein he stored the books of Warburton and of Pope.

No student of modern art movements can fail to be interested in the progress and development of the Scottish school. It has so many important characteristics and such a peculiar atmosphere of originality that it can hardly be judged by the standards which are applicable to the art of other countries. There seems to be inherent to the race a certain love of poetic expression, says the "Art Journal," which has a very marked effect upon the tendencies of Scottish painting. It shows itself, not only in choice of subject, but as well in the management of colour and tone, and even in many details of technical practice. In the case of such an artist as Mr. J. Coutts Michie it is to his possession of a full measure of the best characteristics of his race that his right to attention is primarily due. He is typically a member of the modern Scottish school, and both in the matter and the manner of his work shows plainly what has been the influence by which he has been shaped. Like so many of his fellows, he is a man of wide range and full of artistic resource; he is a craftsman of marked ability, and he never fails to give to his pictures that atmosphere of tender poetry which is only attainable by the sympathetic observer who has perfect faith in nature's infallibility. He is a clever figure-painter, and in the long list of his portraits many of admirable quality stand out as notable assertions of his power; but Mr. Coutts Michie's deserved success as a portrait has not prevented him from taking rank among the best of our painters of pure landscape.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, MM. Launoy and Perrier show that the venoms of the cobra, viper, scolopendra, scorpion, and wasp, all contain a poisonous principle which acts in a constant manner on dissolved albumenoid substances, by disintegrating the albumenoid molecule, and transforming it into albumenose. The principle is thought to be the same in all venoms.

Professor Garbasso, Turin, describes in the "Nuovo Cimento" his experiments on the action of sunlight, even diffused sunlight, in facilitating the passage of electric sparks. The light doubles or trebles the number of sparks which can pass across the gap in darkness. The effect of the light, continues for a little after the light is cut off. Focussing the light on one or other electrode, especially the negative one, gives a continuous current. Screens of mica, glass, or alum solution check the action of the light, but plates of quartz or Iceland spar permit it to pass. Professor Mannelli thinks that heat, not ultra-violet rays, is the cause of the phenomenon.

Dr. Vaughan Cornish in the "Geographical Journal treats of the snow-waves and snowdrifts of Canada. From Montreal as far west as Port Arthur, that is to say, for 1,000 miles, he found the snow moderately dry, as in the Peutlands and Highlands of Scotland, but from Winnipeg to Medicine Hat it was dry, granular, and rough on the surface. Parts of the prairie were swept bare of snow in the neighbourhood of snow banks and the landscape resembled a white desert. In the Rockies the snow was moister, and at Glacier House in the Selkirks, a stump of tree two feet thick supported a cap of snow nine feet across, the eaves projecting 3ft. 6in, all round the pedestal, and the whole resembling a gigantic mushroom or toadstool. Another broken tree four teet thick had a snow-cap twelve feet across, the eaves projecting four feet all round. Some of these "snow-mushrooms" must have weighed a ton. The layers of snow in them bend with gravity downwards, leaving a hollow about the trunk.

Dr. Cornish infers from his observations that the fundamental of a snowdrift is a low-rounded bank, having its blunter end or base towards the wind, and in section shaped like a fish. Inverted, it is the profile of holes and banks of snow round trees in woods. Fometimes patches of drift snow have their blunt ends to leeward, and these may become hillocks (or "barchans," "medanos," as they are called) if the snow drifts freely.

Becquerel discovered that uranium and its compounds emit rays not unlike X-rays in their power of passing through bodies opaque to light and photographing objects in the dark, the exciting fluorescence, and so on. Curie, in France, and Schmidt, in Germany, found that thorium has like properties, and of late three other bodies, polonium, radium, and actinium, have been added to the list. Chloride of radium excites a strong fluorescence, or phosphorescence, in certain salts—for example, sulphate of zinc, platino-scyanide of barium. The light is so strong as to open the question whether it can be utilised for artificial illumination, but at pacsent the cost of extractidg the radium from pitchblende is too high for any but rare and special applications. The fact that other bodies acquire the property of emitting such rays by a sort of induction when they are kept beside radium, has led to some interesting results. Thus, M. Debierne finds that a salt of barium acquired the properties of radium for a time.

The radiations from radium affect a healthy eye so that a phial containing radium can be seen when covered by a metal screen. If the retina of a blind person is healthy, he can see the radium, although his cornea is opaque to light, and this fact now enables oculists to ascertain whether the retina of a blind person is healthy.

The U. S. War Department has arranged to supply the U. S, Field Artillery with the new cannon of Ehrhardt, of Dusseldorf, which is said to be an improvement on the model supplied to the British Army, being lighter and of longer range.

Mount Tamalpais, one of the sentinels of the Golden Gate, affording a fine view of San Francisco, is now scaled by a tourist railway of the kind employed on Vesuvius, Pike's Peak, and elsewhere.

Herr Malmross, of Gothenburg a locomotive engineer on the Swedish railways, has introduced a successful method of lubricating piston rods, cylinders, and slide rods of locomotives, The lubricator is a mixture of oil and steam.

The Californians have a mammoth combined harvester which reaps a swathe 35 feet wide, and immediately thrashes and winnows the grain from the straw, delivering it in sacks on the spot. The machine harvests from 79 to 100 acres a day, yielding from 1,000 to 1,500 sacks of grain.

Mr. George M. Hopkins recommends the use of a translucent slide of celluloid, or of ground glass, for softening photographs and producing a more artistic or etherial effect. The slide is interposed betweeen the lens and plate. Thin tracing paper or fine muslin produce a similar effect.

Snoqualmie Falls, in the State of Washington have now an underground power house, of the Niagara sort hewn in the solid rock. It generates at present 30,000 electrical horsepower and supples Tacoma, a city of 40,000 inhabitants wtih electric light and power.

It is expected that the American Pacific Cable from San Francisco to Guam and Manila will be finished in some fourteen months. An attempt will probably be made to lay a branch line to China thus connecting the Pacific cable with the cables from Europe and the Atlantic cables.

The German Society of Mechanical Engineers have offered a series of prizes for the best design of a high speed express train capable of carrying 100 passengers and their baggage with every modern convenience of travel at an average speed of 75 miles an hour. The offer is believed to arise from the failure of high-speed electric traction between Berlin and Zossen. It should be said however, that this failure was owing to the weakness of the track, not the electrical arrangement, and only proves that German State railways as now made are not suited for the experiments. Steam locomotives with higher centre of gravity are not so wearing to the track as electric locomotives with lower centre of grvity.

A Frenchman, M. De Corrigny, has invented a life saving kite for use at sea in carrying life lines to or from ships in distress. The line is wound on a bobbin and the kite is of the oldfashioned square pattern.

The pawn-shop is an important factor in our social system. The comfort, if not the existence, of a large section of the community may be said to depend upon its presence. Where property exists the pawnshop flourishes. The association is not unnatural. Certain of its most manifest evils have been controlled by legislative enactments. But it is remarkable that the part which the pawn shop plays in the spead of disease has been to a great extent lost sight of. And yet, as is well known clothing affords a ready means for the spread of many forms of infectious disease. We venture to think that it would be well for the community if medical officers of health devoted more attention to this matter and were provided with greater powers for securing a nearer approach to hygienic conditions in all pawn-shops.

The birth rate slowly but surely diminishes in proportion to the advance of the community along the path of civilisation. During the twenty years ending 1895 the birth-rate in Germany fell from 42 to 36, and in England from 36 to 29. In France the fall is less perceptible amounting only to 8 per cent (26 to 25 2) Young people are no longer content to wed under conditions which satisfied their predecessors. Possible bridegrooms, no doubt, take into consideration the question of providing for their offspring, and it cannot be denied that the cost of educating children up to the present standard, low as it is, imposes on the parents burdens previously unknown. Another circumstance which cannot but have a powerful effect on the inclination to marry is the gradual emancipation of woman. Hitherto marriage has in great measure been the only "occupation" for which women were trained and for which they were in any sense fit. The very fact that women now enter openly into competition with men in walks of life previously restricted to the latter tends to reduce the number of possible husbands by reducing the sum total of salaries earned by them.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE LATIN ALLIANCE.

FRANCO-SPANISH COQUETRY.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Paris on Sept. 10:—

The texts of the toasts at General Andre's luncheon yesterday at Toulouse have now reached Paris, and it has become clear, as indeed had been suspected all along, that, in spite of the interchange of the usual compliments with the foreign officers who have witnessed the manœuvres, these speeches must be taken as a Franco-Spanish demonstration which ought not to pass unnoticed, and which, in fact, neither France nor Spain desire should be overlooked. This demonstration is to be coupled with the presence during the past week of French men-of-war at the Bilbao fetes with the peculiar attention shown to the Queen-Mother in Paris, and—not to swell the list unnecessarily, although nothing could be easier—with the sudden departure for Madrid last week of the Spanish Ambassador here.

In authoritative and usually well-informed circles here it is believed, however, that the two toasts at Toulouse, those of the French Minister of War and the Prince of the Asturias, are definite and important international demonstrations.

General Andre said:—"You will carry away with you, I hope, on quitting France, lively recollections of the spectacle at which you have been present, and we, on our part, shall cherish with joy the recollection of good comradeship."

The Prince of the Asturias replied first in the name of the foreign officers thanking the President of the Republic for the charming way they had been received at the manœuvres. He then spoke for himself alone. "Allow me," he said, "to extend my sincere thanks to General Brugere, and the general officers and soldiers of the 18th and 17th Army Corps, and to express to them all my gratitude for the kindness of every sort which have been heaped upon me and, above all, for the affectionate camaraderie with which I have been treated. It is a comrade who takes leave of you, and in shaking hands with the director-general of the manœuvres, he does so with you all."

The allusion to "camaraderie," made three times in these two toasts, is one which no doubt the representatives of certain nations will avoid making when exchanging compliments on similar occasions, but here in Paris, where its use at Toulouse has given real satisfaction, the pleasure has been enhanced by the reports of the curious article which the "Correspondencia Militar," of Madrid, has published. It appears that this journal, after enumerating the various interests in common between France and Spain, and recalling the attentions recently shown by the French Government to the representatives of the Spanish Monarchy, declares categorically that Spain is about to abandon her long-standing policy of isolation, which has cost her her colonial empire. The journal adds that the Liberal Party will not throw up office before concluding an alliance with France. From many points of view it would have been more practical to come to an alliance with England, but this alliance would be unpopular in Spain, who, owing to the Transvaal war, is now Anglophobe.

In connection with the above the following is of interest:—

Reuter's correspondent, writing from Madrid last Friday, states that although any idea of an alliance between Spain and a Great Power at present seems out of the question, and although Ministers and politicians have from time to time declared that Spain is resolved to maintain her neutrality, and not to show a leaning towards any particular Power. Several incidents have occurred recently which are regarded as indicating a desire for more intimate relations with France. France, however, appears to have made the advances of which Spain has bee the passive recipient.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the Queen-Regent in Paris, by people and officials alike, the private interview between her Majesty and President Loubet, the invitation of the Prince of the Asturias to the French Army manœuvres, and the honours conferred upon him, the sending of first-class French warships to meet the King of Spain at Bilbao, the appointment of M. Cambon (former Governor of Algeria) to the French Embassy in Madrid, and the unexpected and secret arrival here yesterday of Senor Leony Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, and the fact that he was closeted all yesterday evening with Senor Sagasta—all these facts are regarded as straws indicating the direction of the political current.

The comments of the French Press on President Roosevelt's reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine are looked upon as showing that France does not overlook the relationship existing between Spain and the South American Republics, and that France, in accord with Russia, would support Spain in any arrangements she liked to enter into with those Republics. Perhaps, however, the most popular and practical mark of a rapprochement between France and Spain is the negotiation between the two countries whereby the Bank of Spain will open a branch in Paris, together with the formation of a combination for the adjustment of Spanish finance and the development of Spain's resources, consisting of the Bank of Spain, a group of Spanish and Parisian financiers and the big French railway companies in Spain. This is considered a cleverer stroke to bring together the people of Spain and France than all political manœuvres, and the opinion is expressed that its effect should be carefully watched in England.

THE MARQUIS DE MONTEBELLO'S RETIREMENT.

Paris, Sept. 7. ("Times").—An interview with the Marquis de Montebello, French Ambassador in St. Petersburg, which appeared in the "New York Herald" yesterday, has attracted wide attention here and has not been disavowed. M. de Montebello is stated to have said:—

I wish it to be clearly understood that I did not resign: I was asked to resign by the Government and refused, stating that the ties I had formed here and the promises I had made to certain people to remain precluded my handing in my resignation. I have not meddled at any time of my long diplomatic career with internal politics. It is stated that I am not in accord with my Government. That may be, but I would not confess before all the world to such a condition of affairs by resigning. I would have considered such a course wrong. Now I want it to be clearly understood that I have neither resigned nor retired for rest nor anything of the kind. I have been turned out, plain and simple, after 12 years of active labour in the best interests of my country, and it is with me that the whole of the diplomatic dealings in connection with the Franco-Russian Alliance have been conducted.

Clearly, if M. de Montebello delivered himself of any such views as these, it will not be surprising that the French Foreign Office feels that it has not been unwise in dispensing with his services.

The retirement of the Marquis de Montebello continues to be the subject of much gossip in Paris. An inspired article in the "Matin" states that the recall of the Marquis is due to the attitude he assumed in regard to domestic politics, and that he his superseded with the complete acquiscence of the Tsar.

HOLLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" says that in spite of Dr. Kuyper's categorical denials, rumours concerning the alleged entrance of Holland into the Triple Alliance are continually appearing in the Dutch Press, and many people believe that the Netherlands' Premier's frequent journeys are not without political purpose and importance.

Immediately after the opening of Parliament by Queen Wilhelmina, a question as to Holland's relations towards the League of Peace will be addressed to the Government, when important declarations are expected.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The following are selected from Press telegrams:—

Constantinople, Sept. 6 (Reuter).—The Russian Embassy has addressed a Note to the Porte refusing to admit the latter's contention that the international convention regarding the passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by foreign warships can be made to apply to the four unarmed torpedo-boats which Russia wishes to pass under her commercial flag, and insisting that her request shall be granted.

Constantinople, Sept, 7 (Reuter).—In Turkish official circles uneasiness is felt at Russia's request that four torpedo-boats might be allowed to pass the Dardanelles and at the greater activity which for some time has been generally displayed by Russian diplomacy. Russia is thus credited with the intention of acquiring two coaling stations, one on the Asiatic coast near the entrance to the Bhosphorus and the other in the Sea of Marmora, presumably for the use of vessels of the Volunteer Fleet. It is thought that the question of the four torpedo-boats may have important devolopments. Meanwhile, the object of Russia's activity is said, in political circles, to consist in diverting Turkey's directions in order to prevent the unification of the debt and in thwarting the execution of the Baghdad railway scheme.

An incident has just occurred at Mitrovitza which may still further accentuate the present situation. The Russian Vice-Consul, who was appointed to Mitrovitza some months ago, is unable to take up his post owing to the hostility of the Albanian population. A few days ago the Vice-Consul sent his servants and household effects to his house at Mitrovitza, but owing to the hostility shown by the people the servants had to take refuge in the barracks and eventually were obliged to return to Uskub. On the other hand, the Porte appears indisposed to grant an exequatur to the Vice-Consul, as it says that there are no other Consuls at Mitrovitza. This is the position of affairs at the present moment.

Constantinople, Sept. 9, "Reuter."—The correspondence which up to the present has passed between Russian Embassy here and the Porte on the subject of Russias's request that four torpedo-boats might be allowed to pass the Dardanelles has taken the form of a "Pro Memoria" The Porte has not yet replied to the Russian communication of last week. Negotiations on the question are at present also in progress at St. Petersburg between Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Turkish Ambassador.

It is stated that the Porte has semi-officially approached the Powers in order to learn their views on the subject.

With reference to the Post Office which the Italians have opened at Janina, the Governor has issued a proclamation announcing that every one posting letters at the new office will be punished, and with this object has stationed secret agents before the doors.

Sofia, Sept. 10 (Reuter).—A deputation of Macedonian notables to-day waited upon the Premier and demanded the revocation of the order for the imprisonment of General Tzontcheff, the head of the Central Macedonian Committee. On their demand being refused, the Macedonian leaders decided to convene a public meeting at once to condemn the measures taken by the Government against the Macedonian Committee. A similar meeting has already been held at Rustchuk.

Vienna, Sept. 10 ("Standard").—The increasing number of differences between Russia and Turkey is attracting attention here. There is the Porte's refusal to permit the passage of four Russian torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles; its disinclination to accede to the demand of the Russian Ambassador that the ransom of some £300, asked by the Albanians who besieged the Servian Monastery of Det-hani, in the sanjak of Uslek, should be paid by Turkey herself, and the Orthodox priests set at liberty; and, now, the dispute about the exequatur for a Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, and the attack by Albanians on the servants of the Aulic Councillor Stcherbina, up to the present Russian Vice Consul at Scutari, and now appointed Consul at Mitrovitza, where not even Austria Hungary, or Italy her next neighbours, or in fact any other Power keeps a consular representative

In all three cases, especially in the first and third Turkey appears to be in the right; as, for instance in the case of the Consul. People are asking what it means that Russia should be raising such questions at the present moment. It may mean that, just now, she is disengaged elsewhere, and wants a little exercise for her representatives in the Near East, lest they rust by inaction. Or it may mean that there was some truth in last month's reports—that Russia is preparing to raise the Macedonian and Albanian Questions in the usual form of demanding reforms for these provinces.

The date for the Shipka Pass festivities is approaching. There will be large gathering of Russians in Bulgaria.

A Belgrade telegram to the "Pesther Lloyd," says that the Albanian leader, Issa Boljetinatz, has announced at Mitrovitza, through the public criers, that whoever gives shelter to the new Russian Consul or his men will be murdered, and his house burnt down. He adds that he would himself be the first to shoot Consul Stcherbina on his stepping out of the railway station, should he dare to come to Mitrovitza.

LEAGUE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATIGN.

The Special Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writing from Dublin on Sept. 2nd, says:—The extension of the Coercion Acts and the inclusion of Dublin in the proclaimed districts has created much surprise to-day. It was an open secret for some days among those who are in a position to forecast Castle movements that the blow would fall; but the great mass of the people used to the ineptitude of the Government and the license given to the forces of disorder, were unprepare for the proclamation. The effect of the application of so-called coercion will enable the Government to proclaim and possibly prevent open-air meetings for the strengthening of the League and the dissemination of League ideas. But driven from the open, the Leaguers will merely retire to their rooms and do what they wish, snapping their fingers meanwhile at the authorities.

I have said "possibly prevent" open-air meetings advisedly, for recent events have shown that once in a while the Leaguers outwit the police and demonstrate to their heart's content. For instance, take the Templemore incident of Sunday last. Templemore is one of the most turbulent parts of the country at present, and the constabulary are supposed to be constantly on the "qui vive". The United Irish League desired to demonstrate on the day I mention, and word was secretly sent around the districts. With drums beating and banners displayed, the Leaguers assembled at a given point, and just when they had carried their meeting through a police note-taker appeared and a constabulary force turned up. The meeting was as successful as it would have been had no police force existed. The success of the Templemore folk is being largely debated throughout the country, and the tactics displayed will, it is certain, be copied by other districts.

Driven into their rooms the Leaguers will work in greater secrecy, and possibly this will suit what the Imperialists believe to be the desire of the Castle. Boycotting and other resolutions will be passed and circulated verbally, but they will not be published in the papers, and what occurs at the branch meetings will speedily become known all over the country-side. There can be no doubt that the authorities desire silence, no matter what the condition of the country may be. Everybody, from the chief men in the Castle down to the constabulary recruit has been warned not to divulge anything concerning the political situation to the press. But the press man who is alive to his duties learns that the country, coercion notwithstaning, is in a much worse condition now than at any time since the days of the Plan of Campaign. It is much worse than it was when the Federation and the National League existed. Then the two bodies emulated the example of the Kilkenny cats, and while they squabbled they allowed the agrarian question to slide. But now there is a kind of unity in the towns and villages and a greater power for evil among the people.

The general belief is that Mr. Wyndham is preparing for the troubles dated for the autumn and winter. Nobody can pass through the country without becoming aware of the fact that people are daily growing more determined about the renewed campaign. It would be easy to become alarmist now. The physical-force men denounce what they consider the milk-and-mush methods of the League, and demand stronger methods. They are at loggerheads with Mr. O'Brien's combination and its supposed "peaceful" propaganda. They are not numerous here but they have many political brethren in the States. The American physical-force men are also warring with the League branches formed by Messrs, Devlin and William Redmond. They, too, demand more powerful methods and time will show whether the American Irish as a body will favour the League or the rifle-and-dynamite men. Mr. John Redmond and some of his colleagues will soon visit the United States, and they are believed to have an anxious desire to adjust differences of opinion beyond, and to induce the physical-force man to think on the same lines as the Leaguer. The police have cognisance of the fact that quite recently delegates from the States conferred in Dublin with the Irish advanced wing, and went back to report the result of their visit. It is believed by the most level-headed thinkers here that the great majority of the Nationalists would be sternly against crimes of violence, and I know that the Castle people hold the same view. What the Clan-na-Gael men think is another matter, and this is the point that I am informed gives Mr. Wyndham most concern at the moment.

FRENCH MONKS' REBELLION IN ITALY.

MONASTERIES SUPPRESSED.

The Rome Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—Strikes seem to be in the air in Italy, so the epidemic must apparently take its course. In Naples it has taken a novel form—that of the rebellion of some French monks. Some time ago the General of the French order died, and, according to the rules, he could not be replaced as he had not completed his six years of office. The Vicar-General took his place temporarily. Now, he is an Irishman, one David Flemming by name, of firm temper and most modern ideas, believing in not taking vows if you do not intend to keep them, but once taken, in the necessity of being made to live up to them. Lately Flemming made a tour among the numerous monasteries of his order near Naples finding that in many the inmates were few, and what is more, living a life of ease, principally lounging in the druggists' shops or in the piazzas of their villages, going to the small inns in the evenings and returning to their cells late at night. The Vicar-General, scandalized, ordered the closing of many monasteries, those monks turned out going to increase the number of those retained, with much less liberty and a sharper supervision. Hence the strike Public protests as well as private have been made, rebellion active as well as latent has broken out, and the order is consequently in the full blast of a tempest in a teacup. The inhabitants of the villages, mostly women and children, infected by the general discontent, have taken active measures, and in some cases have surrounded the suppressed monasteries, armed with sticks, and have prevented the monks from leaving. So far public order has not been sufficiently interfered with to necessitate police interference, but the authorities are on the alert. Meanwhile, as Flemming is more determined than ever, honours may be said to be easy.

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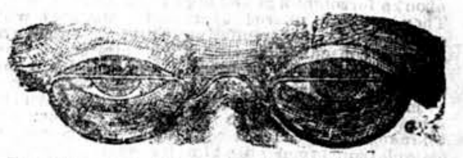

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